The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.... NO. 3170. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Attempt of the Rebels to Capture the Brooklyn Fourteenth.

They are Repulsed, with Considerable Loss.

The Expedition to the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Landing of the Troops in Accomac.

Favorable Reception of General Dix's Proclamation.

IMPORTANT FROM SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

Another Attempt of the Rebels to Surprise Billy Wilson's Zouaves.

Lamentable Failure—They are Shelled Off by the Fleet.

Preparations for the Rebels at Newport's News.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 18.

THE BATTLE OF PIKETON NOT A HOAX.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that the reported battle at Piketon was a hoax. If a hoax, it was one which resulted in the capture of twenty-seven hundred prisoners. The misapprehension arose from the fact of two battles having been fought. On the first day, the main battle was fought, in which four hundred were killed and twenty-seven hundred taken prisoner. The following day, however, the rebels rallied, and in the skirmish that ensued they lost between thirty and forty men. That we have not earlier received full intelligence from Gen. NELSON is attributed to the fact that Piketon is nearly 150 miles from railroad communication, and the intervening space is over a mountainous district, and at this season of the year over bad roads.

CAPT. WILKES AND THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

Capt. WILKES was sent to the coast of Africa' especially to bring home the *San Jacinto*, and it was only when he arrived in the West Indies that he heard of the escape of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. Therefore, his arrest of them could not have been pursuant to orders. Capt. WILKES acted in accordance with the principle of international law. He tendered to the ladies accompanying the Mason and Slidell party a passage on his ship, and the use of the cabin, with all the delicacies and attentions they might require, but they declined his gallant and considerate invitation.

THE ARREST NO VIOLATION OF LAW.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning has an able article, reviewing the act of Capt. WILKES in the light of international law. Its purpose is to show the entire justification of the arrest, and I learn upon good authority, that in the estimation of diplomats the positions therein assumed are well founded, and are sustained both by precedent and the teachings of standard writers.

CAPT. WILKES SUSTAINED.

There is an increasing confidence in the entire correctness of Capt. WILKES' act in taking SLIDELL and MASON, and I am informed that Secretary CHASE has expressed his regret that he did not also seize the vessel. Count DE GURROWSKI is certain that Great Britain will not take exception to the act, in view of the fact that English writers on International Law class powder, ball, Ambassadors and hemp, even, as belligerent—thus disagreeably sandwiching MASON and SLIDELL as contraband of war.

A FALSE ALARM.

This afternoon, while a review of a portion of Gen. McDOWELL'S Division was taking place, a courier arrived, stating that the New-York Fourteenth Militia, of Brooklyn, had been captured beyond Fall's Church, on the Fairfax road. Gen. WADSWORTH'S Brigade was immediately ordered out, and they proceeded from Bailey's Cross Roads west by the Columbia turnpike, if possible to surround the attacking party. At the same time, the cavalry and artillery left by the Fairfax road, only to learn that the report was a gross exaggeration. The facts, as near as I can learn, are these: The Brooklyn Fourteenth proceeded out on a foraging expedition to near BRUSH'S house, at 10 o'clock this morning, and while they were engaged in getting on a supply of corn, a body of rebel cavalry drove in our pickets, and wounded one man. They were successfully driven back, it is stated, with a loss of seven.

MISSING MEN OF THE THIRTIETH NEW-YORK.

There are still some twenty-eight missing in connection with the capture by the rebels on Saturday of a detachment of the foraging party.

AGENCIES FOR ARMS TO BE WITHDRAWN.

The War Department will soon issue a circular addressed to the Governors of the loyal States, requesting the withdrawal of their agents for the purchase of arms, both at home and abroad, as the Government has received advices to the effect that a sufficiency of arms will be secured through its own agency to meet the demands which may from time to time arise. This arrangement will very much facilitate the speedy delivery of arms, and remove the temptations to speculators to withhold for better contract prices, at the expense of the Government.

THE CALIFORNIA TRAITORS.

The protest by the authorities at Panama against Gen. SUMNER'S arrest of GWIN, BENHAM and BRENT turns out to be without authority of the New-Granadian Republic.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The steamer *E. B. Hale* arrived at the Navy-yard on Saturday night. For a week or two past, she has been stationed at Stump Neck to watch the rebel steamer *George Page*, but the opening of the new rebel battery at Cockpit Point, forced her to move from that exposed position, and she now lies at Deep Point, when on the lookout. Her officers have no objections to an encounter with the *Page*, as they have a staunch little steamer and a fine battery aboard.

The *Dawn* ran the blockade of the Potomac River on Saturday night week, the *Hetzler* on last Tuesday night, and six schooners on Thursday night last—all bound down. Since then none but small vessels have passed either way.

All the vessels which have left Washington or Georgetown, have passed through safely, and none are now at Indian Head.

The rebels are busy at Freestone Point, and it is supposed they are building a strong work for a battery there.

VISITORS EXCLUDED.

The heads of Departments have been so much annoyed by visitors that they have not been able to commence their annual reports. They have, therefore, been compelled to resolve to exclude all visitors until after the meeting of Congress, and in view of this determination, parties who contemplate visiting Washington for the purpose of having interviews with the heads of Departments, are advised to defer their journey hither until after the assembling of Congress.

CONTRACTS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

The contracts for supplying the Government with three lots, each of four thousand head of cattle on the hoof, deliverable at Washington, Harrisburgh, York or Chambersburgh, as the Government may determine, were awarded today, as follows: The first to EDWARD MCQUADE and WM. T. HILDRUP, of Pennsylvania, at $3 98, the contract to continue four months from Nov. 30; the second to JAMES LOWTHER and ISRAEL PAINTER, of Pennsylvania, at $3 57½, the contract to continue four months from Dec. 31; the third to RUFF, SANGER & Co., at $3 55. The bidders below these figures withdrew their bids, or failed to respond. The contract stipulates that the cattle shall have an average weight of 1,300 pounds, and that no animal shall be received weighing less than 1,000 pounds.

NO MORE VOLUNTEERS TO BE CALLED FOR.

The statement that the President intends to issue a proclamation, calling upon the States for two hundred thousand more volunteers, is without foundation. When the half million volunteers called for by act of Congress have been recruited, none will be received except in the regular service.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The following military appointments were made to-day, viz; Assistant Adjutant-Generals of Volunteers—Capt. Leonard Scott, for Gen. Paine's Brigade; Capt. George A. Hicks, for Gen. Burns' Brigade; Capt. John Pound, for Gen. Price's Brigade; Capt. Andrew C. Kemper, for Gen. Wade's Brigade; Capt. Wm. Van Dohn, for Gen. DURYEE'S Brigade. Capt. Charles A. Reynolds, to be an Assistant Quartermaster in the regular service. Wm. Sheffler to be an Aid-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Banks.

GEORGE D. KELLOGG, of Chicago, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, and assigned to Gen. STANLEY'S Staff.

MILITARY STOREKEEPER.

EPHRAIM D. ELLSWORTH, father of the late Col. ELLSWORTH, has been appointed Military Storekeeper by the President, but is not yet assigned to duty.

THE FLEET IN THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

The President has appointed Capt. A. H. FOOTE Flag-officer of the fleet in the Western Military Department. He thus ranks with the Major-General. This arrangement obviates any possible conflict of authority between the commanders respectively of the land and water forces.

FOR THE WESTERN GUNBOATS.

Yesterday, four hundred seamen, who have been stationed at Fort Ellsworth, and two hundred marines, left for Cairo, to man the gunboats there.

A SHARP TRANSACTION.

To day an *exposé* of a sharp transaction, to say the least, came to light. A Brigade Commissary made a requisition upon the Commissary Department for 150 barrels of flour. The requisition was filled, and the Commissary, it is said, sold the flour to a dealer in sutlers' stores, receiving therefor over $1,000. Subsequently the dealer sold the flour to another party, and received the money for it. He in his turn offered it for sale to Maj. BUCKWITH, the Commissary of Subsistence, who identified it and made a seizure. The facts were explained, and the last dealer called upon the first for his money, who returned it this afternoon. It is said that this is one of a series of similar transactions that have taken place between the same parties, and by which the Government has been swindled.

PRISONERS TO FORT MACKINAW.

It is proposed to send a portion of our prisoners of war to Fort Mackinaw.

COL. FRISBIE IN COMMAND OF A BRIGADE.

Col. FRISBIE, of the New-York Thirtieth Regiment, is now in command of the brigade formerly under Gen. KEYES.

GEN. SUMNER'S FAMILY.

Gen. SUMNER'S daughters are married to Virginians. One, EUGENE E. MCLEAN, is now an invalid in Richmond. He was a Quartermaster in the regular service at Baltimore, where he resigned at the beginning of the present difficulties. The other, ARMISTEAD LONG, was a Lieutenant in the regular service, and was an aid to Gen. SUMNER when he resigned and went South. SUMNER'S two sons are Lieutenants in the regular cavalry, one in the First and the other in the Fifth Regiment.

COL. GRAHAM.

Col. GRAHAM, of the Fifth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, is in the city under arrest. It is rumored that the reason of his arrest is the burning of some buildings on Matthias Point by his command, on the occasion of the recent reconnoissance there.

PROPERTY OF GEN. WALBRIDGE CONFISCATED.

Intelligence has been received of the confiscation of some landed property belonging to Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE in South Carolina.

THE REBELS OF ALEXANDRIA KEEPING FAST.

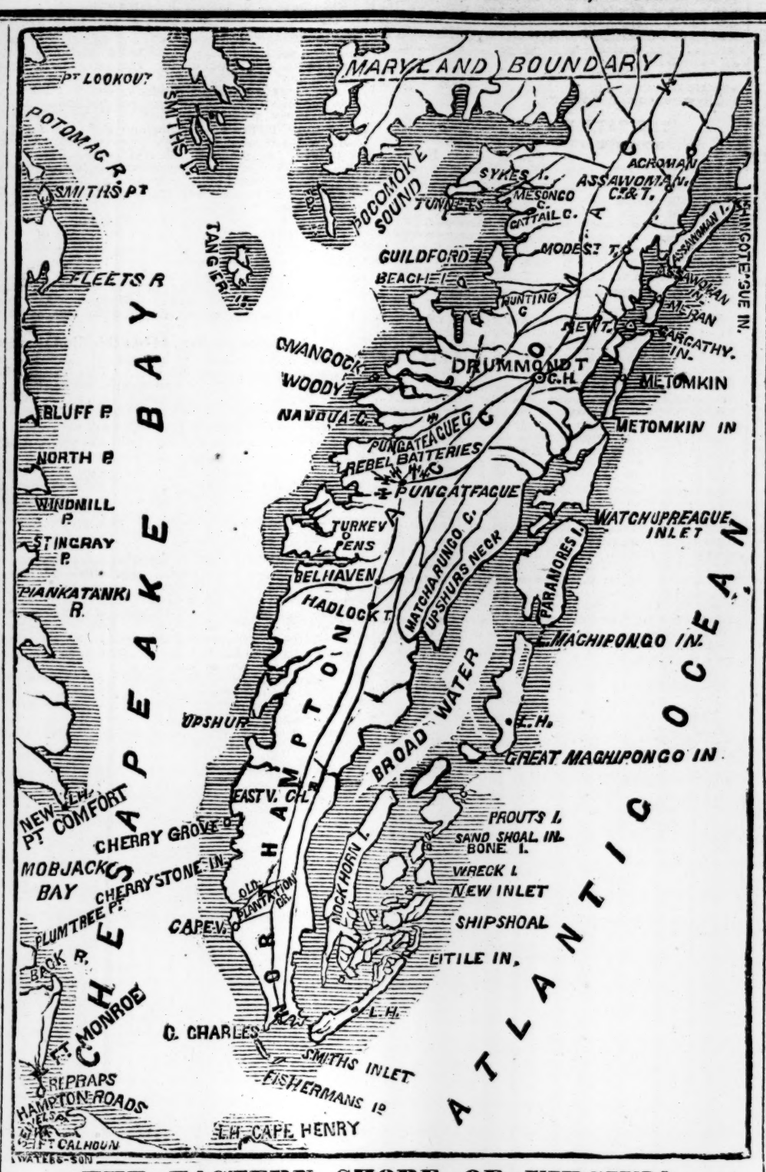
The 15th inst. being the day appointed by JEFF. DAVIS for a day of fasting and prayer throughout the rebellious States, the secessionists of Alexandria, as dutiful rebels, past the day with empty stomachs.

MITTENS WANTED.

Our troops are suffering for the want of mittens and gloves. No provision is made by the Government for the supply of these needed articles, and donations will be gratefully received by the men. A half million pairs are now wanted.

YANCEY'S SON.

The superscription on the letter written by YANCEY to his son, is as follows: "B. C. YANCEY, Captain Artillery, C. S. A., Fort Morgan, Mobile."



THE EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA.

Our Map of Accomac and Northampton Counties, the Destination of Gen. Lockwood's Expedition.

We present above a minute and faithful map of the eastern shore of Virginia, the destination of an expedition which Major-Gen. DIX has dispatched from his command at Baltimore. The counties of Accomac and Northampton occupy the lower extremity of the peninsula, of which Delaware is the base, the Atlantic and Chesapeake Bay washing the two sides. The seaboard exhibits the common characteristics of the Atlantic coast, in its numerous islands of sand, with inlets and interior sounds; the principal of these being Chincotague Island, inlet, and sound, famous for oysters, the favorites of epicures. It is from the Atlantic side of Accomac and Northampton that the Northern supplies of the bivalves are chiefly drawn. The Chesapeake shore is closely indented with bays and inlets, often the estuaries of small inland streams. From Cape Charles, the Southern extremity, to Cape Henry, the opposite gate-post of the Chesapeake waters, the distance is about fifteen miles. To Old Point Comfort it is nearly thirty.

Accomac County is only known to fame as long time the home of Ex-Gov. WISE, whose seat "Only, near Onancook," was the place at which his not infrequent letters, public and private, were for many years dated. The county covers some 480 square miles, principally of a sandy alluvium, naturally fertile, but sadly abused by slave cultivation. The population, which is represented to be mainly loyal to the Union, numbered in the census of last year 10,687 whites, and 4,507 slaves. Northampton County, at the southward of Accomac, with one-fourth less area than the latter county, has less than one-half the population. It numbers 2,994 whites, 3,872 slaves; the preponderance being dangerously in favor of the latter; and we discover, what is always noted where such disproportion exists, a community almost unanimously given over to treason. It is not the practice of the insurgent Government to leave such dispositions without encouragement. Troops have therefore been sent across the bay; the inhabitants have joined them in large numbers; and, pushing into Accomac, they have found sympathy at a village, euphoniously named Pungoteague, which they have intrenched and surrounded with batteries more or less formidable.

It is to repress this this demonstration, and to afford support to the alarmed Unionists, that Gen. DIX has sent a force of about 4,000 men to occupy the peninsula. These entering the Pocomoke Sound and River, had, at the latest advices, landed at Newtown, a point just above the Maryland line, whence they will be able to advance without difficulty in pursuit of the rebels. From this point also the judicious proclamation of Gen. DIX has been promulgated, and, as we learn, with satisfactory effect.

It was inclosed in an envelope, directed to Messrs. HOBART & FORSTER, New-Orleans.

PAYMENT OF MISSOURI TROOPS.

Col. HARDING, of Missouri, has made an arrangement by which the three months Home Guards of that State, mustered into service under the authority of the late Gen. LYON, will be paid.

A FULL REGIMENT IN NEW-JERSEY.

A requisition for guns for the Ninth New-Jersey Regiment was made to-day upon the Ordnance Department. The regiment numbers 1,200 men.

CONTRABAND WHEAT.

The fourteen thousand bushels of wheat captured by our troops at Harper's Ferry are now at Georgetown being ground into flour. The flour has been turned over to the Commissary's Department.

CONSULS APPOINTED.

The following-named Consuls have been appointed: GEORGE KENT, of Maine, at Paso del Norte, Mexico; MAX EINSTEIN, of Pennsylvania, at Nuremburg; WM. IRWIN, of Pennsylvania, at Bahia, Brazil; ALLEN FRANCIS, of Springfield, Ill., at Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

THE AMERICAN CLAIMS AGAISST NEW-GRANADA.

The Commissioners to settle American claims against New-Granada met today, and the calendar was called and three cases were taken up.

THE CONSUL TO BTENOS AYRES.

HINTON ROWAN HELPER, our Consul to Buenos Ayres, left for New-York to-ray, and will proceed to South America on the 7th proximo.

A GRAND REVIEW TO TAKE PLACE.

A grand review of several Divisions is to take place in Virginia on Wednesday, on which occasion the world at large will be permitted to be present without the trouble of obtaining passports.

PRENTICE IN TOWN

GEO. D. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, is in the city, and has been cordially welcomed by his numerous friends.

FROM A PRISONER IN RICHMOND.

The following private letter has been handed in for publication:

PRISON HOSPITAL, RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 13, 1861.

FRIEND GILES: I have received a note from Sergeant O'DONOHUE, of Company K, inquiring about LUKE DOYLE, of Company B—your company. His leg was amputated and he died in the General Hospital on the 17th of September last. I have written you a letter once, but got no answer, and was glad to hear through my wife of your getting home safe. DENNIS SHORTEN is here, well from his wound. He told me the last he saw of you, you were taking a man's musket out of his hand and using it yourself on the battle-field of Bull Run, July 21. I am in good health, and I am helping to take care of the wounded men in this hospital. Tell Sergeant O'DONOHUE that SHAUGHNESSEY, whom he inquired for, is here, getting on quite well now. He had quite recovered at one time, but gangrene set in, and he had to come to hospital again. HUGHES, whom he inquired for, has been sent to Columbia, S. C., with others.

They say that Col. CORCORAN is one of those whose lot it is to be hung in retaliation in case the privateersmen in New-York and Philadelphia are hung. I read an article to that effect in one of the papers here on Monday last.

I would write you a long letter if I thought it would go. Give my respects to all my friends, and accept the same from, yours sincerely, P. R. DUNNE,

Engineer Corps Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

To Capt. WILLIAM M. GILES, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

Arrival of the San Jacinto off this Port—She is Ordered to Boston.

The *San Jacinto*, with Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on board, was telegraphed at 3 P. M., yesterday, when off Squan. Mr. ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, embarked on board the steam-tug *Achilles*, and intercepted her, and in pursuance of orders received from Washington, she was ordered to Boston; no communication from the shore to be allowed with her, until after the delivery of her prisoners at Fort Warren.

Marshal MURRAY will proceed to Boston in the *San Jacinto*, to deliver in person the prisoners to Col. DIMMOCK, at Fort Warren.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

The Embarkation of Slidell and Mason on board the Trent—Southern Captains and the Blockade—The Mexican Expedition.

The Mail steamer *Cosmopolitan*, A. C. CROCKER, Esq., Commander, from Havana, Nov. 12, arrived here yesterday morning.

Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, the Confederate Commissioners, with their families and suite, sailed from Havana on the 7th inst. by English steamer *Trent* for Southampton *vid* St. Thomas, having received marked attention from parties in Cuba, which followed them to their embarkation.

Secession merchant captains, of which there are a large number at Havana, pronounce the blockade only inconvenient, and hand you almost daily for perusal papers of late date from the ports they last sailed from.

C. G. HELM, now residing in Havana, has no official relation with the Confederates, so far as known in that city.

The Spanish fleet bound to Mexico, are all ready to sail, and only await the arrival of vessels from Spain now past due. The expedition goes down strong, and will bring about terms which can be accepted, or will levy on property and adjudicate.

THE CALIFORNIA PRISONERS OF STATE.

Ex-Senator GWIN, J. CALHOUN BENHAM and S. L. BRENT, who were confined in the First Ward Station-house since Saturday evening, were yesterday morning removed, under charge of Capt. SILVEY, to Fort Lafayette.

THE EXPEDITION TO ACCOMAC.

Four Thousand Troops Preparing to Land—Favorable Reception of Gen. Dix's Proclamation, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 18.

The steamers *Georgia* and *Georgiana* arrived this morning from Newtown, Worcester County, Maryland. Four thousand Federal troops were preparing to go into Virginia. On the way up the Potomac River a boat was sent ashore with Gen. DIX'S proclamation, which was read to a large number of Virginians in a farm house, who declared it entirely satisfactory, and claimed the protection of the Government against the Secessionists, who were forcing them into the rebel ranks against their will. The gunboat *Resolute* had been giving them protection through the day, but at night they would have to seek shelter in the woods.

IMPORTANT FROM SANTA ROSA.

Another Attempt by the Rebels to Capture Billy Wilson's Zouaves—A Lamentable Failure.

Mr. SAVAGE, U. S. Vice-Consul at Havana, who had been to Key West on business, and who returned to Havana on the 10th inst., reports that 1,500 rebel troops had been discovered by the Union patrol, some twenty miles from the fort, on Santa Rosa Island. The patrol immediately informed the commander of the fleet, who sent a force and shelled them off the island with great loss. It is supposed the object was to get together some 5,000 or more rebels, and by a forced march to Col. WILSON'S camp make another night attack upon them. The greatest vigilance is exercised by the commander of the Zouaves.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Several officers recently appointed from civil life have reported to Col. LOOMIS, on Governor's Island, making the total number of officers on the rolls upwards of forty. There is not sufficient accommodations for so many officers in Fort Columbus, and six of them have, therefore, been transferred to Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island.

Some of the Cape Hatteras prisoners still remain on Governor's Island, sick in hospital.

The following regular regiments, or portions of them, stationed at California, are under orders for the States, and may shortly be expected here: Fourth, Sixth and Ninth Infantry, and the First Cavalry, numbering, with the detachment which passed through the City on Friday, about 3,000 men.

The United States bark *Fernandina*, was put into commission on Saturday afternoon at the Brooklyn Navy-yard with the customary formalities. The following is a list of her officers:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in Command, GEORGE W. BROWN; Acting Master and Executive Officer, J. R. Dickenson; Acting Masters, M. S. Harris and S. P. Clark; Acting Assistant Surgeon, E. Pray; Acting Assistant Paymaster, William D. Hempstead; Masters' Mates, H. Heath, J. C. Robinson and R. Rhodes.

The *Fernandina* carries an armament of six 32-pounders, and a crew of about ninety men, and is in every respect a useful-looking craft. She left the yard yesterday and anchored off the Battery, where she will receive her powder.

The steamer *Henry Andrews* will be put into commission to-day. Her officers and crew are ordered to be on board this morning.

The steamer *De Soto*, which has been off the battery during the past few days taking in powder, sailed yesterday.

The steamer *Bienville* has been repaired and supplied with stores, and is ready for sea again. She will sail to-day.

The storeship *Relief*, having been thoroughly cleaned out, is now ready to receive her stores. The chartered steam transport *Coatzacoalcos* went up the East River yesterday for repairs.

The work of paying off the employes at the Yard has commenced, and will take two or three days.

Preparations are being made for mounting, permanently, six guns, captured during the Mexican war and sent to the Yard a few months ago. They are the only trophies of the kind in the Yard.

SEIZURE OF THE W. R. KIBBY FOR RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The bark *W. R. Kibby*, which has heretofore figured somewhat conspicuously as a slaver, has now turned up in a new light. It will be recollected that the *Kibby* was condemned as a slaver, and sold by the United States Marshal of this District. She was purchased by a firm in South-street, and fitted out for a trading-voyage to St. Thomas, whither she sailed with a cargo. She there took out papers from the British Consul and went to Key West, whence she proceeded to Texas, successfully running the blockade. At Brazos and Metamoras she took in a cargo of hides, and $20,000 in specie, with which she started for Halifax. Falling short of provisions on the way, she put into this port on Sunday to get a fresh supply. She was immediately seized by the United States Marshal, the Captain arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, and the vessel detained as a prize.

FROM CAMP MUDDY BRANCH, MD.

CAMP MUDDY BRANCH, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The northeaster of yesterday gave way to a freezing gale from the northwest. Ice formed last night, and the ground continues to freeze to-day. The contrast of the present temperature with that of the week previous cannot but prove very detrimental to the health of the army and horses, unprotected as all are from the inclemencies of the weather. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the men who have left comfortable homes for the defence of the Union, that the military authorities will not delay a moment beyond the actual necessities of the case to provide comfortable quarters for those whose duty it is to guard our frontiers or meet the enemy in combat during the coming Winter.

Private FLANDERS PERKINS, of Company F, New-York Eighth Regiment, died of typhoid fever on Thursday. He was a native of Elba, Genesee County.

P. M. ENGLE, Esq., long the efficient Assistant-Quartermaster of Gen. BANKS' Division, has been rewarded with a commission as Captain in the regular army, and appointed Brigade-Quartermaster. He is a gentleman of fine accomplishments, a native of Germany, and received a European military education. Officers and men of this division indulge the hope that he will be detailed for this division.

The New-York Nineteenth, Col. LEDLIE, were quite elated yesterday by the appearance of Major LAWYER, Paymaster for that regiment. They have recently received a complete outfit of clothing, including warm and substantial overcoats. Their new tents are expected in a few days.

JOHN CHANDLER, of Cumberland, Md., but formerly a resident of Darnestown, was arrested there yesterday by the Provost Guard. It is reported that he is charged with being a spy, while others say he was clandestinely selling articles contraband of military rule.

Gen. ABERCROMBIE, who has been on a visit to a sick daughter in Philadelphia, has returned, and resumed the duties of his position. Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER, of the Twelfth Massachusetts, was acting Brigadier-General in his absence.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A Spanish Bark Captured off Charleston—Preparations for a Fight at Newport's News, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 17, *via* BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 18.

There has been no flag of truce, to-day, and there is no intelligence whatever from the South.

A Spanish bark, taken off Charleston by the *Alabama*, has arrived, in charge of a prize crew, and will sail to-night for New-York. She has no cargo on board, and will probably be released.

Our naval force at Newport's News has been increased in order to check the rebel expedition fitting out in James River, of which three formidable fireboats are said to form a part.

Gen. PHELPS' command are building comfortable huts for Winter quarters, and Newport's News will, in a few days, present the appearance of a large frontier village.

AID FOR LOYAL NORTH CAROLINIANS.

We are handed the following letter by the Secretary of the "North Carolina Committee of Relief," appointed at the meeting held at Cooper Institute on the 7th inst.

The importance of prompt and liberal donations to so worthy and true a charity will be seen at once:

FORTRESS MONROE, Va.

W. E. Dodge, Jr., Esq., Secretary North Carolina Committee of Relief:

DEAR SIR: Rev. Mr. TAYLOR and myself arrived here yesterday morning, and have received from the officers of the steamer *S. R. Spaulding* and of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, just returned to Hatteras, the most deplorable accounts of the destitution of the people on the Banks. If your Committe propose to do anything for their relief, for God's sake *let it be done quickly*. Capt. HOWES, of the *Spaulding*, says they need *immediately* 500 barrels of flour. Most of them can pay, but the trouble is they cannot buy. I beg you to use your best efforts to hurry forward the arrangements of the Committee, even if you do not accomplish so much as you originally proposed.

Yours, respectfully and truly,

CHARLES HENRY FOSTER.

I earnestly second Mr. FOSTER'S request above.

M. A. TAYLOR.

Any contributions may be sent to J. MORRISON Treasurer Manhattan Bank, or to any member of the Committee, who will cause the same to be acknowledged through the public prints.

Donations of supplies may be sent to W. E. DODGE, Jr., Secretary, No. 21 Cliff-street, New-York, freight on same to New-York being paid, and due notice given by mail.

THE STEAMSHIP CONSTITUTION.

PREPARATIONS FOR EMBARKING GEN. BUTLER'S DIVISION.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 18.

The steamship *Constitution* came up to Long Wharf at 9 o'clock this morning. Her running time from New-York was 29 hours, a heavy gale blowing throughout the passage. The working of the ship and her engines was eminently satisfactory. She was visited by at least 5,000 people this afternoon.

After embarking the troops at Boston, she will proceed to Portland, Wednesday afternoon, where the Maine Twelfth Regiment, Col. SHIPLEY, will be taken on board. The regiments embarking will include the Massachusetts Seventy-sixth, Col. JONES, (late of the Massachusetts Sixth, which marched through Baltimore, April 19.)

FOR THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The steamship *Admiral*, with the Fifty-third Regiment, D'EPINEUIL Zouaves, sailed from Quarantine for Annapolis, Sunday, 6.30 P. M.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Halleck in St. Louis—Positions of the Different Divisions of the National Army.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 18.

Gens. HALLECK and HAMILTON arrived here this morning.

Gens. STURGIS and WYMAN arrived here last night.

The Divisions of Gens. HUNTER, STURGIS and POPE have reached different points on the Pacific Railroad, where they will await orders from Gen. HALLECK.

Gen WYMAN'S Brigade reached Rolla on Saturday, and the Divisions of Gens. SIEGEL and ASBOTH will arrive here to-day or to-morrow,

Gen. WYMAN brought a number of rebel prisoners, among them Col. PRICE and several other officers.

RETURN OF THE ARMY FROM SPRINGFIELD.

From the St. Louis Evening News.

Intelligence from Springfield apprises us of the breaking up of the Federal camp at that place, and the commencement of the return march of the army. The divisions of Gens. STURGIS and SIEGEL are on their way to Rolla, and the remainder of the army, consisting of the divisions of POPE, MCKINSTRY and ASBOTH, are marching towards Sedalia through Warsaw.

As we have already intimated, the plan for future operations in Missouri probably contemplates the establishment of garrisons at the most important posts in the Southwest and on the Missouri River, and the release of the main body of the Southwest army for active service in another quarter—most probably Southeast Missouri or Southwestern Kentucky.

By a late order, the Department of the West is divided into two Departments—that of Missouri, including the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and that portion of Kentucky lying west of the Cumberland River; and that of Kansas, including Kansas, the Indian Territory, Nebraska, Dacotah, and Colorado. The Department of Missouri is to be under command of Gen. HALLECK, with his headquarters at St. Louis; and the Department of Kansas under command of Gen. HUNTER, with his headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

The arrangement of the parts of these new Departments foreshadows, to some extent, the plan of future operations. The field of Gen. HALLECK'S most important service will be in Southeast Missouri and Southwestern Kentucky; and in that region he will no doubt find his battle-fields. Gen. HUNTER will operate in Southern Kansas, and find his battle-fields there and in the Indian Country.

WHO FIRST SUGGESTED AN ATTACK ON BEAUFORT?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will be doing an act of simple justice by stating, that to Mr. ROBERT FREEMAN, of your City, is due the credit of first suggesting to the Government the expedition to Beaufort. Mr. FREEMAN laid this scheme before Gen. WOOL last April, and after his retirement to Troy, before Gens. DIX and BANKS. Gen. DIX, at Mr. FREEMAN'S request, made the suggestion to Gen. SCOTT, who approved it, but insisted on postponing its execution till Fall, from over-caution in regard to the health of the troops, although assured of the perfect healthfulness of the locality.

Probably after this war, our military authorities will be somewhat better informed as to the special characteristics of different localities in our country.

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1861. P. H. R.

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND, VA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 18.

The *Bulletin* has letters from prisoners at Richmond, Va., giving the names of many Philadelphians, members of Col. BAKER'S regiment.

DEATH OF AN ARMY NURSE.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Monday, Nov. 18.

Miss DEBBY HUGHES, the Washington nurse, so badly injured by the recent railroad accident, died at noon to-day of tetanus.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Retribution Threatened by the Rebels.

What the Confederates Think of the War and Northern Financial Movements.

Miscellaneous Facts and Rumors.

THE NATIONAL OFFICERS SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Nov. 13, publishes the following correspondence:

C. S. A. WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Nov. 9, 1861.

SIR: You are hereby instructed to choose by lot from among the prisoners of war of highest rank, one who is to be confined in a cell appropriated to convicted felons, and who is to be treated in all respects as if such convict, and to be held for execution in the same manner as may be adopted by the enemy for the execution of the prisoner of war SMITH, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia. You will then sedemned to death in Philadelphia. You will then select thirteen other prisoners of war, the highest in rank of those captured by our forces, to be confined in the cells reserved for prisoners accused of infamous crimes, and will treat them as such so long as the enemy shall construe so to treat the like number of prisoners of war captured by them at sea, and now held for trial in New-York as pirates. As these measures are intended to repress the infamous attempt now made by the enemy to commit judicial murder on prisoners of war, you will execute them strictly, as the mode best calculated to prevent the commission of so heinous a crime. Your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Acting Secretary of War.

To Brig.-Gen. JOHN WINDER, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO,
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 11, 1861.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War:

SIR: In obedience to instructions contained in your letter of the 9th inst., one prisoner of war of the highest rank in our possession was chosen by lot, to be held for execution in the same manner as may be adopted by the enemy for the execution of SMITH, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia. The names of six colonels were placed in a can. The first name drawn was that of Col. CORCORAN, Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., who is the hostage chosen to answer for SMITH. In choosing the thirteen from the highest rank to be held to answer for a like number of prisoners of war captured by the enemy at sea, there being only ten field officers, it was necessary to draw by lot three captains. The first names drawn were Capts. J. B. Ricketts, H. McQuade and J. W. Rockwood. The list of thirteen will therefore stand: Cols. Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff and Wood; Lieut.-Cols. Bowman and Neff; Majors Potter, Revere and Vogdes; Capts. Ricketts, McQuade and Rockwood. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WINDER, Brigadier General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO,
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 12, 1861.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, all the wounded officers have been exempted as hostages to await the result of the trial of prisoners captured by the enemy at sea. I have, therefore, made selections by lot of Capts. BOWMAN and T. KEFFER to replace Capts. RICKETTS and MCQUADE, wounded.

The list of thirteen will now stand: Cols. Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff and Wood; Lieut.-Cols. Bowman and Neff; Majors Potter, Revere and Vogdes; Capts. Rockwood, Bowman and Keffer. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WINDER, Brigadier-General.

ABOUT THE NATIONAL LOAN.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Nov. 14, does not think it very strange that the banks in the loyal States should be willing to invest their "idle capital" in the National loan. It undertakes to predict the result of this great exhibition of financial patriotism, as follows:

"The truth is that the North have endeavored to blind themselves to the fact that their trade could be seriously affected by the loss of the business of the South: and in this obstinate infatuation have continued to make large importations from Europe, not withstanding their loss of the Southern market. The season of the Summer and early Autumn are those in which these importations have been made, and they have heretofore been paid for by bills of exchange drawn against Southern cotton, which, ordinarily, began to go abroad from this time until March, April and May. Up to this time their trade with Europe has continued to rest upon the old basis of cotton and other Southern exportations, the last crop of which had all gone forward before the war began and before the blackade was declared.

The season is just now beginning to recur for those Southern staples, the crops just matured and maturing, to begin to go forward again. But the Southern ports are blockaded, and our staples will not go forth. Not even their great naval expedition will be able to tempt them to the seaboard, or send them abroad. It is land-locked, as well as sea-locked, and will not move.

How, then, will the North pay for the goods they have imported so largely, and for the quantities of arms, cannon and military supplies which they have purchased in such liberal profusion in Europe? They can pay for them only with Northern exports, consisting of little else than grain, or with specie. But in ordinary seasons the North raises but a small surplus of grain over and above its own consumption. *The crops they have recently harvested are very short*, and considering the number of laborers taken away from agriculture by the war, and the increased demand for provisions at home, occasioned by the waste of the armies, it is very doubtful whether the exports of grain from the North will be much more than nominal.

It results that they will have to *pay for their importations and discharge their old debts to Europe, in very large part, in specie.* They indulge two hopes from which relief would come to them from this necessity. They hoped that Europe would take a large part of their war loans, and that they would be able to pay their indebtedness abroad by drafts against Government bonds. In this calculation, however, they have totally failed. European capitalists have refused, even at the solicitation of the powerful ROTHSCHILDS and of BELMONT, to invest in this paper.

Their other hope was from the achievements of the grand naval armament sent out against the Southern coast. *This was a scheme of the Northern merchants* rather than of the Government; *and is said to have been made a condition of the negotiation between the Government and the banks.* In their hopes of procuring cotton by the aid of the fleet they are going to be completely disappointed. We doubt if a thousand bales will be captured to reimburse the expense of millions upon the armada.

The English public sees this result more clearly than the Yankees, and the *Times* declares that their only subject of remittance will be specie. When that begins to set, in a strong current, Europeward, then it thinks the effect will be felt more disastrously by the commercial community of the North than Bull Run.

The most inflated paper system in the world is that of the North. The efflux of specie will tell with tremendous effect upon the system. Not a great bladder will be pricked, but a tremendous balloon; and not only pent up air will escape, but the foulest gasses that ever assailed the nostrils of the mortal world. We shall then see whether the finances of *a broken, bankrupt Government* can be upheld by a set of broken and most rotten banks. Not only must the commercial community of the North experience a mightier disaster than that of Bull Run, but the Government itself will feel again another earthquake under its feet.

Even England could not purchase our cotton, except upon the condition of paying for it in merchandise; for even her finances would be overtaxed if required to furnish two hundred millions of specie for a single crop of a single country. It is to be seen whether the North can stand paying for its importations with specie. The Yankees are full of ingenuity and tricks, but here is a case, we think, that will baffle their subtlest arts and keenest knavery."

SUNBEAMS FROM CUCUMBERS.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Nov. 14, has a very cheerful review of the aspect of the war. It claims that the blockade in reality benefits them, by arousing the resentment of France and England against the North, and preparing the way for breaking the blockade. There is good reason to believe that St. Louis will yet fall into the hands of the Confederates, and in Kentucky everything is encouraging; for Gen. Johnston is pushing on to Louisville, and the publicist thinks that he will get there—of course. It proceeds:

Upon the Virginia campaign it is hardly necessary to dwell in detail. In the West, the latest phase of the campaign is favorable to our arms. Gen. FLOYD has followed up the enemy, assaults him in his position, and threatens his communications. Gauley is more than an equivalent to Rich Mountain. In the Valley, PATTERSON was not only completely foiled by Gen. JOHNSTON's superior strategy, but has retired in disgrace to private life. Instead of conquering and holding, the enemy limits himself to marauding. In the Peninsula, MAGRUDER holds the enemy securely in check. In the single battle there fought the enemy was ignominiously routed. At Manassas our army has held its ground firmly, proudly and defiantly. It awaited with confidence the onset of the finest army that had hitherto been organized on this Continent, and drove it back with a loss, not so much of numbers as of honor, that will never be forgotten. In its old stand-point it defies the advance of the enemy. It is a standing menace and insult to the enemy. It is within twenty miles of his capital, and it means to stay there or to advance—not to fall back. Meantime, McCLELLAN has let the best period for an attack go by. We still believe he will assail Gen. JOHNSTON in this position, but we have no apprehension about the result.

Next to the army of SCOTT, which was defeated, and of McCLELLAN, which devotes itself to ditchwork and drill, the greatest efforts of the Yankees have been bestowed upon their late naval expedition. And what have they effected by it? With thirteen powerful ships-of-war and upwards of two hundred heavy guns they have silenced some twenty badly served pieces of artillery. They have captured no important city. They will not even get the town of Beaufort, for, like Hampton, it will be burned by its inhabitants ere they shall have it. We imagine they will get but little cotton—not half enough to freight a ship. If they dare to advance into the interior, they will be crushed, and none will go back to tell the story. Our people are tired of having their homes burned, their women ravished, and their property devastated without adequate retaliation, and we suspect they will give to the pirates the pirate's doom. In all its essential objects the expedition will be a great failure—an enormous expenditure of money, without important results. It will not even humbug Europe, as is confidently expected by its projectors. The people of England will liken it to the Welcheren expedition of a former day. In fact, the attempt of PACKENHAM on New-Orleans in 1814 promised much greater results. The reason why the Crimean expedition succeeded was that Russia was, from a want of military roads, further off from the scene of hostilities than her powerful antagonists. So we see no cause to be troubled about Port Royal if but ordinary energy is used by our Commander, and the people of Carolina show, as we believe they will, the same spirit that was exhibited in the first struggle for liberty.

Upon a full and calm survey of the whole ground, we see no cause for gloom or despondency, but every reason for gratulation and triumph. We have, in truth, done wonders. We have maintained our position, and the universal opinion of disinterested Europe is that we will be able to achieve our liberties.

FAMINE PRICES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Nov. 9.

Passing by the talk on battles and disruptions in the army, we come to the steadily-increasing scarcity of breadstuffs and other necessaries of life. Even the article of rice, which is selling in Charleston and Savannah at 2½ to 3 cents per pound, is now retailing here at 7½ cents per pound. It has been the current opinion that this nourishing article would at least have been restrained from advancing to famine prices. It would be supposed that an interchange of commodities would follow the political changes; that is, the sugar of Louisiana would be exchanged for the rice of Carolina. Possibly such may attend the course of trade. The system of credit which has been in vogue for years, appears to have been struck down, wholly repudiated. Therefore, unless rice is forwarded hither on Carolina account, we may not have a tierce this season.

According to returns before us, the crop of rice of Louisiana for 1860 was 29,502 barrels. The Charleston table of exports says there were shipped from that port for New-Orleans, between the 1st of September, 1861, and the 31st of October, 1861, (two months,) 1,026 tierces of rice. Has this quantity been received here? *Quien sabe?* We have merely to say that 7½ cents for rice for family use, and at the corner groceries say about 15 cents, which the public pay, are rather high prices. Irish potatoes, (excuse the bull,) which might be raised in almost any quantity on our prolific soil, are selling at one cent. each, or about $2 50 per bushel. Corn has now advanced to $1 25 to $1 35 per bushel, and we have for months past been reading of the greatest crop of corn and wheat ever known. We judge the country is abundantly supplied, and that farmers and raisers intend to hold on and starve us out here in the Crescent City. If planters have these heavy yields secured, we urge them to send a share to market. Flour is advancing to famine figures. Each succeeding day is attended with an advance of 25 cents or more per barrel.

Other articles—such as soap, candles, starch—are advancing from day to day. Soap, candle and starch factories could be made profitable. Soap, which can be made for 6 to 8 cents per pound, is held at 30 to 35 cents. Starch, another necessary article, commands 40 cents per pound; in fact, the supply of this article is running so short that shirt collars will have to follow a wilted cabbage leaf. For candles the poor folks have to pay 15 to 20 cents each at the corner grocery. Is it not time that some of our leading citizens should take action, and move in the establishment of manufactories for these and other articles? It requires but very little capital. If dealers in scrip, stocks and paper ever expect to confer any good on the country now is the accepted time. But we fancy, if the war should be brought to a close, many of our moneyed citizens would leave us and go Northward, or to Europe, and our good city would be a secondary thought with them.

It is asked what has forced up the price of cotton-seed oil. Six or seven months ago it was selling at from 50 to 75 cents per gallon—now it is held at from $1 50 to $2 and $2 50. There is no scarcity of cotton seed in the country—in fact it is a drug where planters have ginned their cotton. Are there any solid reasons for an advance of 200 per cent., simply for the cost of transmuting the seed into oil?

AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

The Memphis *Appeal* has the particulars of two destructive fires which occurred there on Thursday, the 31st ult. The first destroyed CHURCHILL & WINSTON's furniture establishment, of which the *Appeal* says: "The stock of furniture being owned by M. L. DUNCAN, a resident of Cincinnati, it had come under the notice of Mr. JACKSON, the Receiver of the Confederate States, who had caused the account of stock to be taken. At once the suspicion was expressed among the crowd, which rapidly collected, that the owner had caused the place to be set on fire for its own ends. This opinion was strengthened when positive assertions were made that the stock was insured in Cincinnati, and that if it passed into the hands of the Confederate States the owner would lose everything; whereas, if it was burned, he would recover its value from the Cincinnati insurers."

The hardware-store of MCCOMBS & Co., with $50,000 worth of stock, and the auction rooms of GILBERT, ANDREWS & Co., were also destroyed. The Confederate Quartermaster's store narrowly escaped, having been on fire several times.

The second fire destroyed a house of ill-fame, and for a while put in jeopardy the Commissary's storehouse next door, which was filled with Government stores.

Suspicions were indulged in as to the cause of this last fire, many supposing that it was also the result of incendiarism. The inmates of the house, we learn, affirm that it caught from flying cinders of the first fire. If this be so, it is not a little singular that both fires should have occurred in the immediate vicinity of the army depôts.

The *Avalanche* says it is next to impossible to form an accurate estimate of the extent of the loss by fire yesterday, but the well informed fix it at from $50,000 to $75,000. Let not the lesson of yesterday be lost upon our people or their representatives, the Board of Aldermen. Let the cisterns be immediately filled, and let a paid fire department be organized at once.

EXTENDING CONFEDERATE JURISDICTION.

The following is a copy of an act of the rebel Congress authorizing the establishment of recruiting stations for volunteers from the States of Kentucky, Missouri and Delaware:

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact: That the President be and he is hereby authorized to establish recruiting stations within the Confederate States for the reception of volunteers into the military service of the Confederate States from among persons who are, or have been, residents of the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware.

SEC. 2. That the President be authorized to grant commissions as Captains to such persons as he may think fit to raise and command companies to be composed of such volunteers; upon the condition, however, that such officers shall not hold rank or receive pay until such companies have been raised and are mustered into the service.

SEC. 3. Whenever such recruits shall amount to a sufficient number to be formed into companies, the President may direct the same to be so organized, appointing all commissioned officers of the several companies in addition to the captains provided for in the preceding section. And such companies may be organized into regiments in like manner under the direction of the President.

SEC. 4. Until such recruits shall amount to a sufficient number to be organized into companies, they shall receive no compensation except their clothing and rations.

MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

Alluding to the state of affairs in Southeastern Kentucky, the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 26th ult., says:

"Whether with the view to a conquest of Kentucky, or to the defence of Tennessee and Western Virginia, no time should be lost in massing troops in large numbers on the line of the railroad running through that country. Knoxville and Rogersville in Tennessee, or Abingdon in Virginia, furnish eligible points of rendezvous for troops, from which they could be readily forwarded. Large numbers of refugees from the Union counties of Kentucky are coming constantly into Abingdon and Wytheville, with a view to organizing, arming themselves, and going back in force to fight the enemy in their State. It is of the highest importance that they should find arms and ammunition ready to their hands at these points, and troops besides, prepared to return with them into Kentucky in imposing force.

It is of the highest importance that a strong column should be sent to the aid of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER before he can be compelled to fall back by superior numbers. The prestige of holding our ground is invaluable among a wavering population. To fall back is to lose the popular support of the country, which would, under an advance movement, rally in overwhelming numbers around our banners. For once we ought to be in the field in time. Gen. SCOTT boasted that he had got thirty days the start of us at the beginning of the war, and intended to keep ahead of us throughout the war. He has verified his word by keeping us on the defensive all the time and at every point.

This demonstration of the enemy upon the Cumberland Gap is the only instance in which he has been behind us in point of time. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was there before him, but that energetic General may yet be driven back for want of timely support from the authorities at Richmond. The enemy are pushing forward large forces in his direction, and may yet get ahead of us in time, by concentrating a large army where we have only a small one.

The importance of anticipating him, in throwing a strong column into that region, is too obvious to require elucidation. The breaking up of the line of railroad communication to the West and South is not to be permitted or hazarded for an instant. East Tennessee, though fast coming around to her true Southern moorings, is still too full of Unionists for the near approach of the enemy to be allowed. Southwestern Virginia is a country too full of the true Southern grit, of army supplies, and of brave soldiers, to be occupied by the enemy."

In the Louisville-Nashville *Courier*, of the 8th of November, we find the following in a correspondence from Richmond, Va.:

"Major Breckinridge, Col. Preston, Col. Marshall, Hon. J. W. Moore and A. Williamson are here. They have been here for some time, but will leave in a few days for the fields of their labor. Col. (now Brigadier-General) MARSHALL leaves the Old Dominion to-morrow with two as fine looking regiments as the eye would wish to look upon. He also takes with him a fine field battery of rifled cannon. He commands the *Eastern Division* of our army in Kentucky, now under command of Col. JNO. S. WILLIAMS, at Prestonsburgh. Brig.-Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE will return to Southern Kentucky this week, for the purpose of organizing his brigade, and putting the wheels of a provisional Government in Kentucky in motion. *The Government is pledged to sustain it at all hazards.*

Delegates will be sent from the Sandy Valley to cooperate with Southern Kentucky. So make way for the locomotive as it comes."

THE BATTLE AT BELMONT.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. PILLOW.

COLUMBUS, KY., Nov. 7.

MRS. GID. J. PILLOW: We had a hard-fought battle; lasted from about 9 to 5 o'clock. I fought four regiments against nine for four hours without help. We drove the enemy back three times: his greatly superior numbers overpowered my command. I rallied it repeatedly, and ultimately got reinforcements, drove them from the field, and pursued them five miles and into their boats. Loss severe—the enemy's more so. I am not hurt. GID. J. PILLOW.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. CHEATHAM.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 8.

To F. R. CHEATHAM: We fought all day yesterday. The enemy landed on opposite side of the river. I crossed over at 2 o'clock. Enemy routed. All right.

B. F. CHEATHAM.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 11.

Information was received from Gen. PILLOW, by the Committee on Saturday, that our loss in killed, wounded and missing would probably amount to six hundred, but gentlemen who left Columbus Saturday night say that the wounded were not reckoned there, when he left, at more than 200! It seems to be admitted that there will not be need for preparations here for more than that number. The Memphis and Ohio Railroad train was delayed four hours, and when it did come in, a large crowd, anticipating the arrival of the wounded and the dead, were present. But their anticipations were not realized. A few only from Columbus were on board, but none of the wounded. The corpse of JOHN HARRIS, of the Thirteenth Regiment, Capt. JOHN MORGAN's company, reached the city on the Ohio train from Columbus, and was deposited in the dead room in the Overton Hospital. Late passengers from Columbus brought information that the steamers *Yazoo* and *Hill* were on the way with the wounded, and a large concourse awaited their arrival, which did not take place till near 12 o'clock.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED IN TENNESSEE.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 11.

The following gentlemen have been elected to Congress:

D. M. Currin, Eleventh District; J. C. A. Atkins, Ninth District; Thos. Menees, Eighth District; George W. Jones, Seventh District; M. F. Gentry, Sixth District; H. S. Foote, Fifth District; E. L. Gardenhire, Fourth District; W. G. Swan, Second District; J. B. Heiskelf, First District.

This leaves the Third and Tenth Districts still in doubt; but we incline to the opinion that A. G. Welker is elected in the Third, and John V. Wright in the Tenth.

AFFAIRS AT BEAUFORT.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

BEAUFORT, Sunday, Nov. 10, 1861.

I rode to Beaufort yesterday. Two gunboats were aground near Fort Littleton (some two miles below Beaufort,) and one was lying at anchor a short distance below. The negroes were flocking into and out of the town laden with grog. Those whom I spoke to answered me with civility. I am convinced that they have been led by the desire of obtaining at cost those articles commonly so dear to them. They refused to enter WILCOX's store while he was in town. A young man, whose perceptions of truth were not blighted by fear, as he turned and rode back with me, told me that the first boat came ashore with a white flag, and that the negroes ran to the wharf to see the Yankees.

Up to the very town I saw negroes who had been entrusted with saving their masters' property, while the latter removed the family, faithfully executing the commission. Under the circumstances, I do not consider the state of things so bad. What can we expect, when planters leave entirely to themselves a people who have never been accustomed to perform the smallest task without a director? The Yankees, I suspect, are only feeling their way up the streams, and will not land in any place except at the point where they intend to intrench themselves, (perhaps Colleton Neck,) where their frigates will find a safe roadstead.

I think that strong bodies of horse could easily enable the planters to bring up their negroes. These conclusions are drawn from what I saw yesterday. The whole aspect of affairs might be changed in a day.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 14.

Information, as we learn, was received yesterday by the Government of the arrival of an English steamer. Her cargo consists of blankets, army stores—sufficient for four brigades—28,000 stand of arms, saddles, ten rifled cannon, medicines, &c. She cost £38,000 in England, and is regarded as a vessel of unsurpassed speed. Her commander, J. D. BULLOCK, formerly of the United States Navy, lately ran a steamer between New-Orleans and New-York. His present vessel mounts one large swivel gun amidships. The cargo of this vessel, if her arrival is correctly reported, is specially valuable at this time.

ARRIVAL OF COL. ANDERSON AT SAVANNAH.

AUGUSTA, GA., Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861.

Special dispatches from Savannah announce the arrival of Col. ANDERSON, with a Confederate steamer, from Europe, with large quantities of arms, ammunition, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Hons. R. W. JOHNSON and C. B. MITCHELL have been elected Senators from Arkansas. The choice was made on the first ballot in joint convention.

Returns show that the Union men of Tennessee did not vote at the recent election, for the reason, it is understood, that they did not acknowledge the Confederate Government.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American*, says 110 Lincolnites were sent to Bradenburgh, Meade County, week before last. The Southern men killed six and drove the rest from the country.

A valuable cargo, consisting of coffee, ammunition, saltpetre, sulphur and small arms has arrived in the Confederate States.

The Bowling Green *Courier* expresses the opinion that Clarksville, Nashville and Memphis are in greater danger than the people of Tennessee generally apprehend, and exhorts the authorities to at once prepare the means of defence.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL has received the appointment of Brigadier-General in the rebel army.

A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., of the 1st inst., says that one of the blockading vessels off Savannah approached Warsaw the day before, when she was opened on by a Confederate battery. She returned to a frigate, which sent back men and a howitzer, which threw shot at a battery. Nobody hurt on the Confederate side, but it is supposed the enemy suffered a heavy loss.

The Bowling Green *Courier* learned on the 3d inst., from an officer direct from Camp Cheatham, that the Federal forces at Henderson, Ky., had moved from that place to Madisonville, where they were joined by others, swelling the column to 10,000 men, and that it was believed to be their intention to march on Hopkinsville. The Confederate States troops at Hopkinsville had been ordered to fall back on Clarksville, which place is to be fortified, and, if attacked, defended. The *Courier*, however, has no doubt that the number of the Federal column is greatly exaggerated, and purposely, with the view to alarm and terrify the people in that section of country, and induce Gen. JOHNSTON to weaken his command at Bowling Green by sending a portion of it to Hopkinsville to intercept the enemy.

The Charleston *Courier* says that a few days ago many beautiful damsels appeared in the streets of that city in "war homespun," and trusts that the example will be followed, and if the ladies knew how much pleasure it afforded to the volunteers and to all good citizens, it would be generally and universally followed.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE arrived in Nashville on Nov. 9, from Richmond. He is assigned to the command of a brigade at Bowling Green.

The Mansion House at Natchez was destroyed by fire on Monday night, 4th inst. The fire is supposed to have originated in a defective flue.

The Galveston *Civilian* says that, at last accounts, Gen. HOUSTON was slowly recovering, and was deemed out of danger.

The Memphis *Appeal* has this paragraph:

"We regret to learn that several thousand negroes are wanted immediately at Fort Pillow to complete fortifications. There are many counties in Mississippi which have not furnished negroes for these works as yet. Let all the planters, then, make it a matter of conscientious duty to lend a helping hand in this matter. Patriotism requires it, and our safety imperiously calls for it. Let the planters send the negroes to Major ANDERSON, at Memphis; safe transportation will be provided. They will be well taken care of and well fed while at work on the defences, and safely returned to their masters."

Four companies of the First North Carolina Regiment passed through Petersburgh on Tuesday, evening, the 12th, on their way to their homes. A large crowd assembled at Jarret's Hotel, to welcome them, and bid them God speed.

Gov. LETCHER has sustained a severe domestic bereavement in the death of an interesting little daughter, aged about four or five years.

The Richmond correspondent of the Nashville *Union* says: "Amongst the notabilities of the city there is a Maryland heroine, young, pretty, wonderfully intelligent and accomplished, who preserves the strictest *incognito*, and is known even to her most intimate acquaintances only as Mademoiselle NINA, small in person and delicate, almost fragile. She has, nevertheless, the courage of a lioness. Her whole soul is bent on the liberation of Maryland, and were her deeds tending to this consummation to be known, she would rank among the most famous women of history. Alone, unaided, by routes known only to herself, she passes through the Confederate and Yankee lines, carrying hope to the oppressed and bringing material comforts to the free but exile sons of her native land.

The New-Orleans *Crescent*, of Oct. 29, says that the small issue of Confederate Treasury notes look so much like common foolscap paper merely printed on, that parties are very dubious about receiving them.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 10th, reports the following vessels in port:

Steamships, 2: ships, 2; barks, 2; and brigs, 4—making an aggregate of 10. The steamers are the *Isabel*, Capt. ROLLINS, and the *Cahawba*, Capt. BLACKHAM. There were no schooners in port over 100 tons. The following small schooners reached there on the previous day, which shows that the Federal blockade was quite ineffectual: Schooner *James H. Ladson*, with 2,550 bushels of rough rice; schooner *George Chisholm*, 190 bbls. of rice; schooner *Gen. C. C. Pinckney*, 14 bales superior cotton; schooner *Guide*, 2,350 bushels rough rice; schooner *H. Lownds*, 2,500 bushels of rice; schooner *Coquette*, 2,600 bushels of rice; schooner *Elyria*, 2,323 bushels of rice; and the schooner *Edisto*, with 1,600 bushels of rice.

The Richmond *Examiner*, in view of the wretched state of the coast defences, suggests the following expedient for the protection of the guns of coast-batteries. It is simply to place over them heavy logs of wood, supported by uprights, with a sufficient layer of earth. This is said to constitute a simple and admirable bomb-proof covering over the men while at their guns.

The *Examiner* of Nov. 14 has this disrespectful allusion to the body which brought Virginia into its present unpleasant predicament: "This respectable body of ancient fogies and antiquated fossils met on yesterday in this city, for the third time, in the Capitol building. Owing to the want of a quorum, those who did attend necessarily had to adjourn."

The donations for the family of JACKSON, ELLSWORTH's murderer, already reach $30,000.

As far as heard from, JEFFERSON DAVIS and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS have received a unanimous vote for President and Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy. Their term is for six years.

ABOUT SPECULATORS.

From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Gazette.

We know of no better caption than the above. There are those in our midst who, while professing great patriotism, are leeches upon the South. Shylocks are found in the Southern States, and, to our shame be it said, there are those even within the corporate limits of our city who serve the Southern Confederacy because, as smugglers and swindlers, whom the devil himself would disown, they are enabled to make money.

There are those within our corporate limits—men who are extensively engaged in business, and who ought to be in the army, who are to-day engaged in petty *swindling*. Within our corporate limits there are those to be found who would willingly smuggle through small silver change for the fifteen or twenty per cent. premium which the myrmidons of LINCOLN are willing to pay. Such men are destitute of common honor and honesty. They know not what patriotism means. They are traitors to their own native section—Judas Iscariots, who would sell their Savior and country for thirty pieces of silver—even five cent pieces.

Gov. MOORE, of Alabama, in his message to the Legislature, after condemning the extortions that have been practiced upon the Government and people of the Confederacy, makes the following recommendation:

"Mechanics and tradesmen, in common with persons engaged in every legitimate pursuit, are entitled to the fostering care of the Government; but when so forgetful of social duty, and regardless of the interests of the country, as to monopolize the trade in those commodities most necessary for the comfort and subsistence of our soldiers and citizens, it becomes the duty of the Legislature, as the public guardian, to adopt such measures as will prevent, as far as possible, the State and people from becoming the prey of such harpies."

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The first Grand Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church, composed of the Churches of the Confederate States, is to be held in Augusta, Ga., commencing to-morrow. Rev. Dr. PALMER, of New-Orleans, is to preach the opening sermon, and to preside in the organization of the Assembly, and Rev. Dr. WILSON, of Augusta, to be his afternate.—*Memphis Appeal.*

THE UNITED BRETHREN.—This body of Christians, popularly better known as Moravians, have heretofore, like the Quakers, proscribed Slavery. Recently, however, as we learn from the Rockingham (Va.) *Register*, one of their Conferences has passed the following resolution, to which another has acceded.—*Memphis Appeal.*

Resolved, That we, members of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, composing the Quarterly Conference of the Lacy Springs Circuit, do hereby order the preacher in charge to call a convention of the delegates elected by the different classes in said circuit, to take into consideration the propriety of figuring that clause of our discipline relative to Slavery.

The same paper publishes at length the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States of America. Its first article is as follows:

"This church, retaining the name of Protestant Episcopal, shall be known as 'the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States of America.'"

COTTON AND SUGAR.

To the Cotton Planters of the Eleventh Congressional District of Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN: Should you elect me to Congress, I will urge the Government to buy your cotton at an average price, and pay you for it in Treasury notes. I regard the issuance of bonds bearing eight per cent. interest, as an unfortunate financial operation, as the effect is to lock up the amount of the bonds, while you are suffering for the want of an active circulating medium. I will favor the Treasury note system during the war, because by this plan you would be able to pay your taxes, and buy your necessaries, *neither of which you can do now, for the want of money for your cotton.* After the war is over, then let bonds at eight per cent. be issued and sold to the capitalists of the world, and the Treasury notes that may not have been paid into the Treasury of the Confederacy for taxes be redeemed. I am your obedient servant,

D. B. NABERS.

The Franklin (La.) *Register* says:

"So far we have not been visited with the slightest frost, and from present appearances we expect none for several weeks to come.

It is said that the Lincoln blockading fleet has left our coast for parts unknown. We are glad to hear it, and hope that we will never have the task of announcing its return.

A large number of our planters have commenced sugar making. We are sorry to learn that the yield, owing to the very unfavorable weather for maturing the cane, is not as good as should be; and the quality, too, owing to the same cause, is not the best. But we now have fair prospects for good weather for the future, and we feel sure that the yield will greatly improve, and the quality also. We do not yet despair of a very large sugar crop this season—the largest ever made in the parish—say between 50,000 and 55,000 pounds, equal to about 45,000 or 50,000 hogsheads of 1,100 pounds each, which, even at 4 cents per pound, will produce an aggregate of $2,300,000, leaving the molasses out of the count. The value of the agricultural product of St. Mary this season may be put down, in round numbers, at $3,000,000, at the lowest figure."

The Bellville (Texas) *Countryman*, of Oct. 16th, says:

"We understand that the cotton crops along the road from here to Industry and New Ulm, are yet as white as snow banks, and that some farmers in that portion of the country will make an average crop.

There was a heavy frost, the first of the season, at Weatherford, on the 3d of October."

GOOD TIDINGS FROM KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861.

Gratifying intelligence from every quarter. It does our hearts and souls good. Every aspect and prospect please us this morning. Gens. GRANT and MCCLERNAND appear to have gained their objects at Belmont. Mayfield is burnt; and POLK and PILLOW and Hickman. Eastern Kentucky now appears safe. Our forces are advancing from Crab-Orchard, Somerset and London, upon and beyond Barboursville, toward Cumberland Ford and Gap. Gens. THOMAS and SCHOEPF, and their gallant fellow-officers and soldiers, if sufficiently strong in numbers and supplied with all they need, will defeat and drive back the invaders to and from the Gap before the 1st prox. The reported movements in East Tennessee betoken our speedy successful advance to the home of BROWNLOW, and the precipitate retreat of JOHNSTON and BUCKNER. The fleet's signal and permanent successes along Secessia's coast will afford wonderful relief to the Union cause in Kentucky and Tennessee. Southern Kentucky will shortly be redeemed. Its Union majority longs for the expulsion of the brutal marauders.

The report now is that JOHNSTON and BUCKNER have only about 15,000 men, and many of them disabled by sickness. Perhaps they have sent detachments to ZOLLICOFFER. It is understood that Gen. SHERMAN, now that by his own request he is relieved at headquarters by Gen. BUELL, will next week take the field, and move forward our centre to Munfordsville and Greensburgh. Gen. SHERMAN pants for active service. He says he can't stand being cooped up here; that he would rather be a sergeant in Gen. McCOOK's advance than stay here to perform duties for which he considers himself unfit. In his favorite sphere he will render a capital account of himself. Our Military Board is doing its whole duty. All its present members are genuine. They report on the 8th 17,200 Kentucky recruits for State and National service in camp, and 6,500 Kentuckians in the field, besides 2,300 in "Kanawha" and other States and at Newport Barracks. Twenty or more full regiments, made up of forty-three fractional regiments consolidated, may be furnished this week.

The ladies of Louisville, Lexington, Frankfort, Maysville, Danville, Bardstown, and of many other Kentucky cities and towns, continue their heavenly labors. The ladies of Louisville report to Gen. SHERMAN as their last week's work, ready for distribution among the soldiers, 311 shirts, 410 pairs of drawers, 557 pairs of socks, 337 blankets, 53 bed-comforts, 77 neck-comforts, 750 toilet articles, and sundry other useful things, too numerous to mention.

Our new United States District Judge, BLAND BALLARD, is not tainted like his predecessor, T. B. MONROE, Sr., who has taken the Confederate oath before the "District Court of the C. S. A. for Middle Tennessee." Judge BALLARD is all right. His Grand Jury indicts for high treason this renegade jurist and T. B. MONROE, Jr., (now an organ of King HARRIS instead of BERIAH,) J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, Jr., H. MARSHALL, J. S. CHRISMAN and many others. This R. J. BRECKINRIDGE is a degenerate son of our illustrious divine and illustrious patriot. H. C. BURNETT, WM. PRESTON, R. MCKEE, (of the Louisville *Courier*,) G. W. EWING, ("Southern Rights" Representative from Logan,) G. W. JOHNSON, (Gov. MAGOFFIN's Commissioner to JEFF. DAVIS when POLK invaded us,) G. B. HODGE, H. W. BRUCE, (whom Mr. MALLORY beat so badly,) BLANTON DUNCAN, (EX-"Grand Secretary" of the EX-"Know-Nothing" Party,) and other leading spirits of a "Sovereignty Convention" to be held on the 18th in Russellville, should be indicted, or arrested without indictment if they can be got at. Their programme is to "proclaim revolution against the unconstitutional and oppressive acts of the Legislature; to pledge resistance to all Federal and State taxes for the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States; to recommend the organization of county guards to be placed in the service of and paid by the Confederate States Government," and to annex to Tennessee at least all of Kentucky south and west of Green River. Of course, their "Sovereignty Convention" will prove an abortion; but it may do some temporary mischief, unless the invaders are immediately put out.

I think Kentucky is coming out grandly. Her attitude, present and future, promises the complete and universal success of the Union cause, the recovery of the nation's integrity and stability, honor and renown. Kentucky has confidence in the saving power and the comprehensive and sagacious policy of the United States Government. Like Gen. SCOTT, she has confidence in President LINCOLN and his Administration, in Gens. MCCLELLAN and HALLECK, and in all the leading officers, military and civil, of the United States. She doubts not they will pursue the wisest and most efficient course to produce an early and permanent popular reaction throughout the insurgent South, and to restore and reëstablish the Union for all time. The Administration's proclamations of entire amnesty and complete security to all Southerners, excepting the leaders, who will promptly ground their arms and resume their natural allegiance, wherever the national armies gain a foothold, will probably go far to disabuse the Southern mind, to unsettle, split up and dissolve the Jeff. Davis despotism, and restore the benefi cent authority of the Union. Kentucky's voice is like that of her GREEN CLAY: "We have on our side the men, the money, the material of war, and we are in the right. God is just; we must conquer."

PONTIAC.

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

Its Objects, and How Much was Accomplished.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

CAIRO, Monday, Nov. 11, 1861.

Ever since FREMONT left St. Louis in pursuit of PRICE,

[illegible] however, notwithstanding this admirable arrangement, were often fired into, and at last determined on revenge, when they found that those who did it were not a part of the regular pickets, with whom the armistice had been formed, but a band of independent scouts from South Carolina. Our men, however, could not always tell one party from the other, and began to think the armistice had better be given up entirely. The rebel pickets acknowledged the reasonableness of their complaints, and said they were afraid they should have to shoot the Carolinians themselves. But our soldiers at last discovered that an old barn was their place of rendezvous and burned it, which broke up the gang of independent scouts, and amicable relations are once more restored between the pickets.

This is one of the strange episodes of this strange war, and shows how little hostility there would be between the two armies, but for the deception practiced on the Southern soldiers by their leaders. I have sometimes thought that this delusion would in some way be removed suddenly, and the people of the South unexpectedly wake up and ask, "What is all this fighting for? We have no wrongs to redress but fancied ones—no independence to secure that we have not all along had."

The truth is, one has a right to expect an anomalous termination to such an anomalous war as this is. The South is fighting for just what they have always had, and the North is fighting to make them share equal rights and privileges with themselves in a perfectly Free Government. It is the absurdest contest ever got up, and I don't wonder Europeans cannot understand it. If a sufficient pressure can be brought to bear upon the South, without ravaging their fields with our armies, a reaction sooner or later must take place, whether there is any strong Union feeling or not. Passion cannot always be fed on lies. Truth will at length assert its right to be heard.

Of course the great topic of conversation here is the success of the Naval Expedition. Officers of the navy shake their heads knowingly and say, "I told you so; only give the navy a chance, and you won't see any Bull Runs." I can see plainly that there is a load lifted from the public heart. Men seem to draw a long breath of relief, as if something had been done at last. Let the Administration take care that this advantage be not lost by withholding reinforcements, as I am told it intends to do, thinking the force already sent is ample for all the objects sought to be gained in that section. If this be so, I am afraid trouble is before us.

What a narrow escape the Expedition had, and how much property has been lost which would have been saved, had the fleet been on its way the three beautiful days it lay off Fortress Monroe restowing its ammunition, which had been buried away beyond reach. Such an unaccountable blunder awakens strange suspicions in some minds that there is a lack of integrity somewhere. How strange, too, that DAVIS should have known the destination of the expedition before we were aware of it here. It shows treason somewhere "near the throne," and the surmises and hints that are thrown out as to where it lurks, set one thinking.

There is one report which, if it be true, is full as encouraging as the taking of Beaufort. I refer to the statement that the people of East Tennessee are burning railroad bridges to prevent communication between the rebel forces. If the Unionists of that section have really thus boldly thrown themselves into the breach, we have gained more than a victory in the field. Not only will this daring attitude strike the rebels with dismay and encourage the timid and wavering to rally in self-defence, but it promises to relieve us of the herculean task of destroying the great line of communication between Nashville and Virginia. With East Tennessee in open revolution, BUCKNER at Bowling Green will be looking uneasily about him. Yesterday I felt sad at heart as the regiment with reversed arms and playing mournful music passed my window, escorting the body of Col. JACKSON to the cars. Behind the hearse walked his horse saddled and bridled, looking to my imagination as if he was aware that his master would never mount his back again. I have known him well for years. He was a handsome man, and so strongly built, and of such robust health, that he seemed least likely of all to be carried off by slow disease.

Speaking of personal matters, THOMAS CLAY, son of the old patriot, is here. It has a pleasant sound to hear the strong patriotic sentiments, so often uttered by the father, fall from the lips of the only loyal one of the line left in Kentucky. The peculiar manner in which he pronounces some names, just like his father, almost startles me into the belief sometimes that the gallant life-long defender of the Union is actually speaking. Kentucky ought to send him to the Senate in the place of CRITTENDEN, when the latter retires, as undoubtedly he will; for the end of his term of service will leave him on the verge of eighty. The names of CLAY and HOLT would be a tower of strength in the Senate.

I do not think that MCCLELLAN believes that the enemy has materially weakened his lines s yet by sending off troops South. There eems to be some change in his right wing, and an apparent withdrawal of some of his troops from that point. But whether it is a mere stratagem to provoke an advance in that direction it is impossible to say. It is hardly supposable, however, that he would weaken himself just where we should most readily discern it. I hardly think MCCLELLAN will advance till he is sure on this point. No great risk should be run here; for our army need not be idle, if it does not advance into Virginia. Portions of it can be used in connection with the fleet and elsewhere, while the rebels are doomed to inaction. It is not absolutely necessary that we should advance in *one* direction, whereas a severe defeat would render our army comparatively useless for the balance of the season. The people, sore from the defeat at Bull Run, have come to concentrate their feelings too much on this single point, and hence underrate all other movements.

J. T. H.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

CONTRABANDS—A REBEL OFFICER'S SERVANT AND HIS STORY—THE MAN THAT KILLED CAPT. WARD—HOW THE REBELS GET ALONG—FREDERICKSBURGH, ITS FOUNDRIES, HOSPITAL AND SHINPLASTERS—CONTRABAND TRADE—PORT TOBACCO IN TROUBLE—GEN. SICKLES RECONNOITERING IN A BALLOON, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLES COUNTY, Md., Thursday, Nov. 14, 1861.

In my last I briefly alluded to the fact that the Fifth Excelsior, in their recent reconnoissance of Matthias Point, brought away some contraband negroes with them, and that a number of others of the same class followed the party on its return, in a large launch or ship's boat. I have since conversed with several of these contrabands, and their stories are not uninteresting. There were some forty-two brought off by the gunboat, consisting of men, women and children. About fifty came off in the small boat.

One of this latter party is a negro named CORNELIUS, the slave of Capt. BLADEN TAYLOR, of the rebel army. He is a remarkably intelligent negro, and tells his story with a clearness and perspicuity hardly to be expected in one of his condition in life. His master's company was stationed at the Point about the 1st of June. Subsequently two other companies were ordered there. They were armed partly with rifles sent over from Virginia, and partly with Sharp's carbines, belonging to a company organized ostensibly, to prevent negro insurrections, just after the John Brown raid. They were encamped a few miles from the river bank, and, with the help of the negroes in the vicinity, they were preparing rifle-pits at the time of the lamented Capt. WARD'S visit. A company called the "Spotted Grays," from Caroline County, Va., were stationed in the pits at the time. This company had the carbines above mentioned, and one of their number, named ANDREW PITT, was the one credited with having fired the shot that killed WARD. He at once became a hero in the eyes of his rebel friends, and claimed to be the best rifle shot in Virginia.

There can be no doubt that he had some claim to this distinction, as CORNELIUS says that crack shots came from all parts of Virginia and the South to shoot with him, and that he was universally successful in these trials of skill. But his shooting days are over, as he died about a month since, in the hospital at Fredericksburgh, of typhoid fever. After WARD was killed, more troops were ordered to the Point, and among them was a battery of light artillery, commanded by Capt. WALKER.

A few days before the Bull Run battle, all the troops at the Point were ordered to Manassas. Capt. WALKER'S battery arrived on the field of action about two hours before the retreat of our forces, and claim much of the credit of our repulse. They also captured the celebrated Parrott thirty-two, known as "Long Tom," and which they have still in their possession, drawing it by means of ten horses. Col. CAREY'S Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, to which CORNELIUS' master's company had been attached, did not reach Manassas until after the battle, but were in time to witness the horrible after-scenes. The rebel officers killed were buried in boxes, and CORNELIUS says he saw over a hundred so buried, and they were still drawing in the dead from the field when his master's regiment was ordered to Marlboro' Point, on the Potomac, where they have since remained until ordered down to Matthias Point, the day of the reconnoissance of our troops.

While CORNELIUS was with his master at Marlboro' Point, he visited Evansport, and states that about half a mile from the landing the rebels have erected an immense battery, with embrasures for twenty-one guns. Only nine, however, were mounted, but it was stated that others would have been, had they been able to transport their guns. They are wholly without transportation, and they therefore are obliged to press into service whatever wagons they can come across. They are enabled to find but few teams heavy enough to haul cannon with, and along the Potomac they have broken down nearly every obtainable vehicle.

Capt. TAYLOR was taken sick, and CORNELIUS went with him to a house near Matthias Point, where he was staying. While there he states that he learned that two rebels were killed by shells thrown from our gunboats. He says that immense amounts of various kinds of goods have been run across from Maryland, but that this traffic is now stopped by the presence of our troops. At a lower point on the river, where there are no troops, he thinks it is still kept up. Persons, however, still manage to get from Maryland to Virginia by watching their chance and going across in small boats; and this can never be stopped until every small boat on the Maryland side is seized or destroyed. It is, however, very difficult to get from Virginia to Maryland, and fourteen of these contraband traders were at the Point, awaiting a chance, when he left.

About four weeks ago he was employed to drive four men to Fredericksburgh. These men were Marylanders, who had crossed a short distance below Matthias Point. Fredericksburgh, he says, is wholly unprotected by fortifications. It contains a large military hospital and a cannon foundry. The foundry works a hundred hands. At first the employes were whites, but negroes have been substituted for them. The rifled cannon of Capt. WALKER'S Battery were made at this foundry.

CORNELIUS took advantage of his master's illness to act in concert with a number of other slaves, and together they seized a large boat, which the rebels were fitting up with the avowed object of watching their chance and capturing one of our schooners upward bound. They had fixed upon Monday morning as the date of their embarkation, which our appearance signally favored. They started from a point several miles above Matthias Point. They all describe the appearance of the rebels as indicative of much want.

Many of the rebel troops, they say, are ragged and without shoes, and but very few have overcoats. Shoes are very scarce, common ones selling at from three to five dollars per pair. The wealthy ones among the soldiers have their negroes to do all the dirty work, but the poor whites in the ranks have a hard time of it. The others will not associate with them or even stay in the same tent with them. They are compelled, however, to drill with them.

The privates receive eleven dollars a month in shinplasters. The Confederate shinplasters are from five dollars upward, but as specie is unobtainable, the State and towns issue notes as low as five and ten cents. One of the negroes has a specimen with him. It is of the following design:

FREDERICKSBURGH, Sept. 12, 1861.
No. 5,017. Due by the
25 CORPORATION OF FREDERICKSBURGH
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Payable on demand to bearer in currency, whenever presented in sums of Five Dollars.
By order of Council
A PATTEN for Chamberl'n.

It is printed on miserable, dingy white paper, and from the almost total want of punctuation marks, and the miserable type employed, it would seem as if the printer's font was rather deficient. It looks as if printed in some third rate country office.

The contrabands have been brought to camp, and set to work. They are delighted with their change in life, and declare they would rather be drowned than returned to Slavery. Chaplain BOOLE is to unite several of them in the bonds of matrimony, and no doubt it will be an interesting ceremony.

The merchants of Port Tobacco are in great trouble. The commander of the flotilla refuses to allow their goods to come up the river, from the fact that so many things have been carried across the river to Dixie, and because the county recently gave such a strong secesh vote. They have held a meeting, and appointed a Committee to wait on the President, and strive to get the Government to let up a little.

The contrabands tell some curious stories concerning the designs of "the Yankees." The masters told them that "the d—d Yankees would take them all, and cut off the fingers and toes of the old ones, and sell all the likely ones to Cuba to pay the expenses of the war," and this agrees with the stories told by the slaves in this vicinity. The negroes were too cute to believe it.

The various regiments of the Excelsior Brigade are now being concentrated along the river bank a short distance above the mouth of Aquia Creek. Gen. SICKLES, a few days since, ascended in a balloon for the purpose of a reconnoissance. The result has not transpired, but there can be no doubt that the enemy is in large force. Since the reconnoissance of Sunday morning no less than seven rebel regiments have been transferred to Matthias Point, if rumor is to be credited. The troops are much elated at the successful result of the recent expedition to the Point, and those who were so unfortunate as not to have been among the select 400, are now eager for their turn for a dash at the enemy. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Col. GRAHAM for the bold and dashing manner in which this hazardous enterprise was conceived and executed.

NEMO.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Nov. 18, 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 1867	94¾	
7,000	do	94¾	
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	94¾	
10,000	U. S. 8s, '74. Cou.	85½	
6,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	92	
1,000	Ill. Can. Leg. Bs.	81	
11,000	Ill. Coup. Bs., '70	83	
10,000	Mich. State 6s, '78	82¾	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	44	
5,000	do	43¾	
2,000	do	43¾	
2,000	N. Car. State 6s	60	
6,000	Mo. State 6s	44	
17,000	do	44¾	
5,000	do	43¾	
5,000	do	b60	44
1,000	Mo. Cs. 1st'd to H. & St. J. R.		48¾
5,000	N.Y. C. R. 7s		101
2,000	E. R. 2d M. Bds. Ex. 1864		101
10,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.		76½
1,000	H. R. 3d M. Bds.		77¾
5,000	M. C 8 p.c. Bds. old		91½
6,000	Ill. C. R. Bonds		88
6,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.		98¾
4,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.		78
7,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.		73
40	Bk. of N. Yk		88
10	Bk. of America		97
10	National Bank		88
78	Del. & Hud. C. Co.		86
73	Pac. M. S. Co		95½
210	do		95¾
100	do	b10	95¾
95	do		96
200	N. Y. Cen. R	b30	80
100	do	s15	80
100	do	b10	80
50	do	s10	80
510	do		80
270	do		80¼
100	do	stwk	80¼
160	do		80¼
60	Erie Railway Pref.		59¾
200	do		59¾
50	do	b30	59¾
50	do	b10	59¾
150	do		59
150	do	b10	58¾
50	do		58¾
600	do		58½
50	do	b10	58½
100	do		58
50	do	b30	58¾
100	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.		64¾
50	Mill. & P. Du C. R.		22
50	do	b30	22½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.		93¾
3,000	do		93¾
2,500	U. S. 6s, 1867		94¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, 1865		88¾
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90		43¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s		44¾
6,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.		92
10,000	Califor. State 7s		92¾
8,000	Brkl'n C. W. L'n		97
1,000	H. Riv. R. 1st M.		105
3,000	Mich. So. 1st M. B.		82
15	Pac. M. S. Co		96
200	N. Y. Cen. R	s10	80¾
50	do		80¾
100	do	b15	80¾
200	do	s10	80¾
200	do	s60	80
40	Erie Railway Pref.		58¾
300	Erie Railway		33¾
50	do		33¾
50	do	b30	33¾
100	do	s40	33¾
100	Chi. & Rock I. R.	b30	87
400	do		57
25	Hudson River R		39¼
100	Reading R		35¾
250	Mich. Cen. R		82¾
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		18¾
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30	38¾
10	Panama Railroad		119
74	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		98¾
60	Galena & Chi. R.		73
100	do	s3	73½
200	Cleveland & Tol. R.		36¾
800	do		36¾

MONDAY, Nov. 18—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade of the port of New-York, for the month of October, have at length been completed, and we are now enabled to bring up our tables to the close of that month, completing ten months of the calendar year 1861:

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, during the month of October, 1861, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$3,638,580
In Dutiable Goods, bonded	2,082,361
In Free Goods	2,163,452
Total Foreign Merchandise	$7,884,413
Against October, 1860	12,663,653
Decrease this season	$4,778,240

There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $639,328, against $1,083,838 the same month last year. The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse is $2,518,080, or $435,699 more than went into bond during the month; so that the total amount of foreign goods actually marketed in October is $8,320,113, against $15,904,336 marketed same month last season.

The Exports from New-York for the month of October, 1861, were:

In Domestic Produce		$12,904,350
Foreign Goods Reëxported		253,064
Specie		15,038
Total		$13,172,452
Against October, 1860:		
In Domestic Produce	$10,067,330	
Foreign Goods reëxported	488,928	
Specie	2,106,395	12,662,653
Increase this season		$509,799

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of the past ten months of the calendar year, comparing with the previous year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	19,565,000		21,528,000
February	14,068,000		19,166,000
March	12,658,000		23,495,000
April	12,933,000		16,922,000
May	11,462,000		16,797,000
June	7,263,000		19,123,000
July	7,942,000		24,817,000
August	7,836,000		25,798,000
September	6,074,000		16,005,000
October	7,884,000		15,703,000
Total 10 months	$107,685,000		$199,254,000
Foreign Specie	35,826,000		2,030,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	10,278,000		5,239,000
February	10,237,000		5,693,000
March	10,581,000		6,993,000
April	9,256,000		6,639,000
May	10,856,000		5,812,000
June	10.270.000		8,308,000
July	9,553,000		7,526,000
August	9,152,000		8,013,000
September	9,878.000		9,233,000
October	12,904,000		10,067,000
Total 10 months	$102,965,000		$73,655,000
Foreign reëxported	6,380,000		6,680,000
Together	$109,345,000		$80,263,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861 From Jan 1.	vs.	1860. From Jan 1.
January	59,000		854,000
February	1,103,000		977,000
March	302,000		2,382,000
April	1,413,000		2,996,000
May	129,000		5,530,000
June	244,000		8,842,000
July	11,000		6,564,000
August	3,000		7,455,000
September	16,000		3,751,000
October	15,000		2,106,000
Total 10 months	$3,295,000		$44,457,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TEN MONTHS.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	1860. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$102,965,000	$73,655,000
Foreign Reëxported	6,380,000	6,608,000
Specie	3,295,000	44,457,000
Total	$112,640,000	$124,720,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	2,059,202		3,899,166
February	2,528,736		3,378,043
March	2,489,926		3,477,545
April	1,643,261		2,444,267
May	979,145		2,466,462
June	885,062		2,724,193
July	2,069,590		4,504,066
August	1,558,824		4,496,243
September	1,642,382		3,038,803
October	1,672,616		2,632,078
Total 10 months	$17,528,744		$33,050,886

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1861. From Jan. 1.		1860. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 3	$1,445,385	Jan. 10	$1,788,666
Jan. 13	1,446,219	Jan. 24	1,700,582
Jan. 25	1,246,020	Feb. 10	1,476,625
Feb. 3	1,514,154	Feb. 26	1,392,579
Feb. 12	1,052,313	Feb. 29	382,504
Feb. 25	1,056,426	March 11	1,198,711
March 5	855,775	March 14	147.000
March 18	815,520	March 25	898,030
March 25	699,597	March 29	156,110
April 3	996,445	April 10	1,146,211
April 12	1,110,231	April 27	1,455,338
April 24	884,577	May 12	1,251,177
May 4	868,619	May 28	1,510,703
May 10	755,102	June 13	1,385,652
May 25	354,115	June 26	1,541,580
June 2	373,211	July 12	1,514,884
June 12	631,659	July 23	673,290
June 24	1,007,196	Aug. 2	988,678
July 4	811,368	Aug. 13	1,003,381
July 15	1,244,000	Sept. 2	934,553
Aug. 2	2,128,242	Sept. 12	791,661
Aug. 13	944,568	Sept. 23	1,202,657
Aug. 23	1,176,434	Oct. 14	870,157
Aug. 23	798,833	Oct. 20	992,484
Sept. 3	757,629	Oct. 23	810,225
Sept. 13	1,100,693	Total 10 ms.	$28,092,029
Sept. 23	953,340		
Oct. 4	932,776		
Oct. 13	1,011,707		
Oct. 23	1,026 332		
Total 10 ms.	$29,209,625		

The marked features of the foregoing returns are, first the very light Importation of Foreign Goods, being less than *eight millions*, and secondly, the unprecedented value of Domestic Exports, exclusive of Bullion, the total figure for the month reaching nearly *thirteen millions*. No such month, in the value of the products of American agriculture, has ever before been reported from the port of New-York. On the other hand, the Export of Specie is nominal, while the Import of Specie from Europe is raised by the October return, to nearly *thirty-six millions* since the first of January, exclusive of *seven and a half millions* received *vid* Boston. Another heavy month of Domestic Exports will be reported for November—nearly or quite equal to the month of which we now publish the official returns.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 16, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 9:

Decrease in Loans	$3,319,025
Increase in Specie	247,835
Decrease in Circulation	149,222
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	3,211,291

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury Specie Average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 17, 1860.	Nov. 16, 1861.	Nov. 9, 1861.
Capital	$60,156,000	$60,050,000	$60,050,000
Loans	123,271,024	137,308,635	140,627,660
Specie	19,464,419	41,461,833	41,213,998
Circulation	9,266,317	8,759,675	8,948,897
Gross Deposits	105,023,728	129,804,781	132,668,648
Exchanged	28,841,065	19,590,177	19,442,753
Undrawn	76,199,663	110,214,604	113,425,895
In Sub-Treasury	5,058,564	8,162,192	7,852,948

The Bank return shows a partial increase on the specie line, while the Sub-Treasury average for the week is also up—the increased stock of Specie in the City being $577,000 over last week. The liquidation of the Discount and Deposit lines grows out of the working of the Government account. The market for Money opens quiet and easy this week, and the Foreign Exchanges for Wednesday's mail have scarcely taken shape. The rate on London is quoted steady at 108¾@108½ ℔ cent. As the Cunarder steamer sails direct this week, most of the business is postponed until to-morrow. The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange, by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, ℔ steamer *Persia*, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861. Mails close in New-York at 8 A. M.

London—60 Days' Sight	108¾ per cent.
3 Days' Sight	109¾ per cent.
Paris—60 Days' Sight per Dollar	5f. 26¼c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar	5f. 21¼c.
Amsterdam—60 Days' Sight per Guilder	40¼ cents.
Hamburg—60 Days' Sight per Marc Banco	35¾ cents.
Frankfort—60 Days' Sight per Florin	40¾ cents.
Bremen—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar	78¾ cents.

The Stock Exchange continued to be adversely influenced, at the early Board to-day, by the political news of Saturday forenoon. The disposition was to lower prices on all Stocks, except the National Loans, which, under the negotiation of Saturday, are quite firm, and but few parcels offered. Tennessee and Missouri 6 ℔ cents were pressed on sale at a further concession of ¼@¾ ℔ cent., though recovering in the afternoon to the full rates of Saturday afternoon. When the Railway Shares were called, New-York Central was done at 80 ℔ cent., as against 81@80¾ at the early Board on Saturday, and 80¼ at the close of that day. The decline in Erie Common was to 33@33¾ ℔ cent., and in the Westerns ¼@1 ℔ cent. below the closing sales of last week, with a fair amount of business in nearly all descriptions. Erie Railway Preferred Shares also fell off to 59 ℔ cent., and the general dealings of the early session closed dull. On the Street, between the Boards, the demand gradually improved, and before the afternoon session prices began to look up, and were subsequently quite firm. At the very close of business, the following prices were made:

Central	80¾	Galena	73½
Erie	33½	Erie Preferred	59¾
Toledo	36⅞	Panama	119
Rock Island	57¾	Pacific	96
Illinois Central	63¾	Missouris	44½
Michigan Central	52¾	Tennessees	43¾
Michigan Southern	19	U. S 6s, 1881	94¾
Michigan Guaranteed	39½	Hudson	39¾

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	88	Hanover	86¾
American	96	Metropolitan	92
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Market	82
National	88	Shoe and Leather	85
Seventh Ward	110	Continental	75¾
Commerce	83	St. Nicholas	70
Mercantile	100	Commonwealth	74
American Exchange	85	Importers' & Traders'	90
Bank of the Republic	90	Park	98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are somewhat irregular, as compared with the close of last week, though on the average the decline is not important:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	91½	Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. ass. bds.	60
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	85	N. Indiana firsts	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n.	85	N. Ind. Goshen Line	80¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100½	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	78½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Pac. R. g. by Mo.	40
N. Y. Cen. 7s conv's, '76	100¾	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75	88
Erie firsts, '68	102⅛	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds	11
Erie seconds, ext. '64	101	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	81½
Erie seconds, '79	100	Ch. & N. W. 1sts, sec. se.	38½
Erie thirds, '83	89	Chi. & N. W. seconds	13
Erie fourths, '80	76¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	28
Erie fifths, '85	75	N. J. Cen. firsts	104
Hudson firsts, '69	105	N. J. Cen. seconds	100
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	97	Gal. & Chicago firsts	98¾
Hudson thirds, '75	77	Gal. & Chic. seconds	94
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	95	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72
Harlem seconds, '64	91½	L. E. & Wabash seconds	44
Mich. Cen. s ℔ c. '69–'72	91½	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	96½
Mich. Cen. n. f. s ℔ c. '82	96	Lack. & Western bonds	93
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c	93¼	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77¾
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	81¾	M. & P. Du C. firsts, pref.	81
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. secon's	72		

The Continental Insurance Company has removed its office to No. 102 Broadway, next door to the corner of Pine-street.

The New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company has declared its usual semi-annual dividend, payable Dec. 2.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed $1,250,000 in Gold over its current receipts to-day; leaving the balance this afternoon $6,138,567. The popular subscriptions to the 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan paid in, amount to $296,000. The Sub-Treasurer will draw on the Associated Banks to-morrow for $3,500,000 against the credit of Oct. 1, in preparation for further heavy disbursements to the Army and Navy agents in this City and Brooklyn. The Associated Banks have placed the proceeds of $50,000,000 United States 6 ℔ cent. Stock of 1881 at 90½, and interest from 1st July to the credit of the Government, to be drawn for as wanted by the Treasury Department.

The following are current quotations of GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street, for out of town bank notes:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10	New-Orleans, La.	25@30
New-England	1-5	Ill. and Wisconsin	3@60
New-Jersey	¾@¾	Ohio, and Indiana	½@¾
Philadelphia	⅛	Kentucky	2
Interior Pennsylv'a	¾@1	Free Indiana	2
Baltimore	⅛	Tennessee	30
Maryland	1@2	Michigan	1
Virginia	10@25	Canada	¾@1
North Carolina	25	Iowa	2
S. Carolina and Ga.	30	Missouri	15@40
Mobile, Ala	30		

Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS are purchasing Army and Navy approved Bills, and collecting unadjusted and suspended accounts through their agent at Washington.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 16.	LOANS. Nov. 9.	SPECIE. Nov. 16.	SPECIE. Nov. 9.
Bk. of New-York	4,889,511	5,038,748	1,347,517	1,326,951
Manhattan Co	4,250,243	5,036,891	1,922,181	1,793,220
Merchants' Bank	5,248,746	5,481,345	2,323,304	1,929,134
Mechanics' Bank	4,172,102	4,209,592	1,049,216	1,144,108
Union Bank	2,639,272	2,637,883	850,416	880,647
Bank of America	6,920,292	6,258,083	3,663,216	3,505,589
Phenix Bank	3,967,311	4,253,700	818,478	749,771
City Bank	2,393,036	2,442,594	777,977	861,288
Tradesmen's Bank	1,857,005	1,905,058	216,697	211,690
Fulton Bank	1,641,286	1,680,064	714,486	718,632
Chemical Bank	1,568,577	1,600,071	3,075,427	3,054,692
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,153,952	2,201,919	366,648	379,551
National Bank	2,405,591	2,490,423	522,937	574,603
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,888,284	1,926,012	313,150	359,507
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,108,876	1,129,424	276,642	296,941
Greenwich Bank	530,165	537,307	218,220	271,667
Leather Man. Bk.	1,842,060	1,858,429	383,521	378,208
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,345,816	1,301,511	319,006	420,375
State of New-York	4,024,610	4,048,090	1,403,514	1,322,817
Commerce	8,169,498	8,415,763	3,218,696	3,213,658
Broadway Bank	3,975,557	4,109,082	1,302,561	1,151,161
Ocean Bank	2,183,788	2,169,172	357,850	364,446
Mercantile Bank	2,745,264	2,788,616	838,578	810,587
Pacific Bank	1,076,946	1,096,026	269,388	324,923
Bank of Republic	3,937,632	4,015,372	934,072	995,418
Chatham Bank	869,190	880,676	113,810	121,359
People's Bank	811,584	839,602	128,887	130,326
Bank of N. Am.	2,054,034	2,123,357	363,741	369,690
Hanover Bank	1,902,231	1,990,905	163,611	216,638
Irving Bank	967,259	996,576	163,917	196,118
Metropolitan Bk.	7,555,359	7,926,731	2,001,651	2,890,562
Citizen's Bank	834,141	841,213	168,598	206,914
Nassau Bank	2,007,903	1,984,219	436,445	574,275
Market Bank	1,857,543	1,900,020	302,723	311,550
St. Nicholas Bank	1,398,269	1,463,344	174,960	183,133
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,830,145	2,927,061	262,535	277,454
Corn Exch. Bank	2,345,575	2,396,805	425,195	400,569
Continental Bank	3,389,722	3,503,941	635,389	582,870
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,457,537	1,462,998	221,643	264,186
Oriental Bank	598,145	609,224	116,045	130,848
Marine Bank	810,323	842,482	157,201	175,479
Atlantic Bank	753,564	759,034	117,951	107,792
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,768,009	2,812,385	433,447	489,720
Park Bank	5,137,571	5,261,308	2,166,876	1,913,347
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	901,978	1,025,967	180,305	185,295
Grocers' Bank	612,733	619,608	147,752	153,570
North River Bank	730,750	726,321	121,347	130,917
East River Bank	378,550	405,870	53,160	52,634
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	903,300	901,014	193,608	192,536
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 19, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE MAGIC JOKE—THE IRISH TIGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

DISBROW'S SKATING GYMNASIUM—Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The U. S. steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, with the rebel Commissioners, SLIDELL and MASON, on board, arrived off this port yesterday afternoon, but was boarded by United States Marshal MURRAY, who, in accordance with instructions from Washington, ordered her to proceed to Boston, where she will transfer her prisoners to Fort Warren. Strict orders were also given to hold no communication with the shore until after the transfer is made.

The steamship *Cosmopolitan*, which arrived yesterday from Havana, brings some interesting intelligence relative to the sailing of the rebel Commissioners from that port on board the *Trent*. They received marked attention from certain parties in Cuba, which was continued until their embarkation. A large number of rebel merchant captains are reported to be in Havana, who pronounce the blockade only "inconvenient."

By way of Key West and Havana, we learn that the rebels have recently made another attempt to capture BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves, on Santn Rosa Island, but that their failure was even more humiliating than on the first occasion. It appears that Col. WILSON'S patrols discovered some fifteen hundred rebel troops about twenty miles from Fort Pickens, and immediately informed the commander of the National fleet, who sent a force and shelled the rebels off the island, with great loss.

The expedition into Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va., seems likely to meet with much favor from a large portion of the population, who are anxious to obtain protection against the rebels who have been forcing them into the ranks of the Confederate army. Gen. DIX'S Proclamation was yesterday read to a large number of Virginians, in a farm house near the Potomac, and it was declared by them to be entirely satisfactory.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that ample preparations are being made to repel the expected rebel attack upon Newport's News. The naval force in the vicinity has been considerably augmented. It is understood that three formidable fire-ships will form a part of the rebel expedition.

Gen.-HALLECK arrived in St. Louis yesterday morning, and will immediately assume command of the Western Department. The Divisions of Gens. HUNTER, STURGIS and POPE have reached different points on the Pacific Railroad, where they will remain until orders are received from Gen. HALLECK. Gen. WYMAN'S Brigade is at Rolla, and the Divisions of Gens. SIEGEL and ASBOTH are expected in St. Louis to-day.

We learn from Washington that a portion of the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., from Brooklyn, while on picket duty about a mile and a half west of Falls Church, were yesterday attacked by rebel cavalry and forced to fall back, with one man wounded. They were subsequently reinforced by a considerable body of our troops, when the rebels retired, with a loss of several killed and wounded.

Letters published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and written by those engaged in the famous fight at Piketon, Kentucky, must be accepted as conclusive evidence that the magnitude of the engagement has been greatly overrated. The rebels had a force of 740 men—615 infantry and 125 cavalry. The National forces, under Gen. Nelson, came upon them as they lay in ambuscade, and in the brisk encounter which followed thirty-two rebels were killed and none taken prisoners, while the Union troops lost four killed and had twenty-four wounded. The fighting lasted one hour and twenty minutes, and ended in the complete rout of the rebels. On the succeeding morning the National forces occupied Piketon without further opposition.

A telegraphic dispatch was received at Wheeling on Friday, by Gov. PIERPONT, from Gallipolis' stating that there was a report there that the Union men had assembled in large numbers, and set fire to the splendid property of ALBERT GALLATIN JENKINS, who led the recent attack on Guyandotte. The property was situated in Cabell County, about 12 miles from Guyandotte, on the Ohio River. The Cincinnati *Commercial* learns that only 15 or 16 houses were burned at Guyandotte. These, however, comprised the business portion of the town.

The City Troop, of Philadelphia, had an interesting reunion in that city on Saturday evening. Gen. PATTERSON was present, and took opportunity to defend himself at length from charges of incapacity made against him with reference to his famous campaign when he failed to keep Gen. JOHNSTON at Winchester, and to prevent his reinforcing BEAUREGARD. Some statements which he made add to our knowledge of the secret history of the war.

It is stated that Gen. SHERMAN, recently in command of the National forces in Kentucky, is engaged in organizing an inland naval expedition, which is probably intended to send men and supplies up the Tennessee River.

Col. WOODS publishes a card in the St. Louis papers, correcting some of the statements made in the report of Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS. He says that hay was ordered to be sent to the army at a time when the forage to be procured in the immediate vicinity was scarce and unripe, and that the water kegs, about which so much fuss has been made, were positively necessary.

We gain a little more insight into the aims and objects of the tripartite expedition against Mexico, though this was brought by the *Norwegian*, which arrived at Portland last evening. The three Powers, according to the French *Debats*, are at the commencement to endeavor to impose a suspension of arms upon the contending parties in the country. They undertake not to occupy permanently any portion of the Mexican territory, and to obtain no exclusive advantage from her. They also engage to leave Mexico entirely free to choose her own form of Government, and if the monarchical form prevails, the Powers will not use intervention to the profit of any Prince in particular. England, it appears, wished to insert a clause in the treaty that the the Powers would pledge themselves not to accept the throne for any prince of their reigning families, but failed. It is again asserted that the Cabinet at Washington will be invited to join in the intervention.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Norwegian*, arrived at Portland last evening, with one day later news from Europe. She left Liverpool on the 7th, and Londonderry on the 8th inst. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market during the week has been 60,000 bales, and the market closed buoyant at the prices reported by the *Niagara*. The sales to speculators were 36,000 bales, and those to exporters 7,000. Breadstuffs were quiet but steady, and provisions drooping. No change had taken place in American securities. Consols were quoted at 93⅜@93¾. The English Government, it is stated, had ordered a large shipment of ball-cartridges to Canada, though a previous order to send out Armstrong guns had been rescinded. The most important intelligence from the Continent, is the announcement that the Emperor of Austria had addressed an autograph letter to the Chancelor of Hungary, directing a suspension of the civil offices.

Later news from Mexico is received by way of Havana,—from the Capital to the 26th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 5th inst. No intelligence appears to have reached the City of Mexico relative to the European coalition against that country, and the first intimation of it received in Vera Cruz was on the 26th ult. A battle was fought on the 26th between 3,000 Reactionists, commanded by MARQUEZ, and a body of Constitutional troops under TEPIA, in which the former, after a hotly contested struggle, were defeated, with heavy losses. Other reactionary movements are reported, but on the whole the Government is believed to be gaining strength. MAX MARETZEK, with a portion of his troupe, had reached Vera Cruz, but was robbed on the road by Reactionary bands. Another portion of the troupe, going to the Pacific, were roughly handled by the robbers, who carried the Nathey girls to the mountains, to hold them for ransom.

The United States transport *De Soto* will leave to-day with a mail for the Gulf ports and the squadrons. The mail will close at 1 o'clock, P. M.

On the 20th inst., the United States transport *Henry Andrews*, will leave this port with a mail for the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and Gen. SHERMAN'S Division, at Port Royal.

It is erroneously supposed that general letters are forwarded south, *via* Fortress Monroe. Only such letters are forwarded as are addressed to National soldiers, prisoners at Richmond.

Mr. L. D. BOONE, of Cincinnati, has presented MRS. EDWARD CONLY, the widow of the first volunteer from that city who fell in battle, with a valuable lot in the Southern part of the city, 24 feet wide by 168½ feet deep.

Col. MULLIGAN, the hero of Lexington, is lecturing in Chicago on the "Chivalry of the Republic." The proceeds of the lectures are to be devoted to the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell during that memorable siege.

Messrs. HELM and MADDOX, two sympathisers with the rebels, recently released from custody in Cincinnati, by order of Judge LEAVITT, were rearrested on Friday. MADDOX made a sturdy resistance, and it was not until several soldiers, who were called in, charged bayonets upon him that he surrendered.

A young man, giving his name as CHARLES THEODORE, was arrested in Chicago on Friday, charged with being a spy. He has been roaming through Illinois for the last few weeks, representing himself in various localities as the son of Gen. HEINTZELMAN or ROSECRANS, and feigning to be a deaf mute generally.

Capt. FRANK MORTON, of the Missouri State Guards, was arrested at St. Louis on Friday. He came with the escort which accompanied Col. MULLIGAN when he was exchanged, and took advantage of his visit to St. Louis to attempt the transaction of some private business.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, in a general order just issued, congratulates the soldiers from that State who went with the naval expedition, for having been the first to land upon the traitorous soil of South Carolina.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., or First Regiment of the Irish Brigade, received their splendid regimental standards yesterday, and departed from this City for Washington. The ceremony took place at the residence of Archbishop HUGHES, in whose absence Rev. Dr. STARRS addressed the regiment. Similar standards were also presented to the officers of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of the same Brigade, and appropriate speeches were made by Judge DALY and Messrs. CAMPBELL and DOYLE, Cols. NUGENT, BAKER and MEAGHER responding. A vast and brilliant concourse marked the occasion, and the march down Broadway was a memorable scene. A full report of the proceedings is given elsewhere.

The Sixty-third Regiment N. Y. S. V., or Third Regiment of the Irish Brigade, were also the recipients of a superb stand of regimental colors, presented by the young ladies of this City. The address of the occasion was delivered by WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, Esq., who, on behalf of the fair donors, performed the ceremony of presentation.

A detachment of United States Deputy Marshals proceeded to Fire Island, yesterday, for the purpose of bringing to this City the crew of the supposed slaver *Augusta*, whose arrest is announced in another column. A revenue cutter was also dispatched in search of the *Augusta*, which, at last advices, was lying off Fire Island.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed resolutions congratulating the Government and complimenting Commodore DUPONT on the capture of Port Royal, and directing a National salute to be fired in honor of the victory on Wednesday. Resolutions tendering the hospitalities of the City to Commodore WILKES, for his gallant conduct in taking MASON and SLIDELL from a British vessel and bringing them prisoners to the Government, were adopted, and he was 'requested to receive the congratulations of our citizens at the Governor's room, in the City Hall. A proposition to renew the ordinance of July last, appropriating $500,000 for the relief of families of volunteers, was laid over. The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting, but the business transacted amounted to nothing of public interest. An effort made by Mr. BARNEY to appropriate $250,000 additional to the volunteer fund was, after a long debate, laid over, and made the special order for next Thursday. An ordinance appropriating $20,000 for the Sixty-ninth Regiment was laid over, after a protracted discussion.

The Board of Supervisors, as Canvassers, held a brief meeting yesterday, in the course of which an error in the Twelfth District of the Eighth Ward was discovered, and the Canvassers were ordered to appear on Wednesday at 1 P. M., the Sheriff being directed to see the order enforced.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has ordered a peremptory *mandamus* to issue to the Police Commissioners, commanding them to restore as officers of the department and pay Messrs. GORMAN, HOPE, TITUS and DUNN. The opinion was not unanimous, Justice MULLEN dissenting.

The Stock Market was lower at the early Board yesterday, by ¼@1 ℔ cent. on the Railway shares, but steady on the National securities. Later in the day the Railways recovered and closed about the same as on Saturday, the general market leaving off firm. Exchange 108⅞@108¼ ℔ cent. on London. Money easy. The Bank return shows a further gain in the stock of gold now held in this City. The official Trade returns for the month of October, which we publish this morning, report the heaviest Export of Domestic Produce ever made from New-York, and against a remarkably light entry of Foreign Goods.

Flour and Wheat were in good demand, yesterday, mainly for export, at rising prices. Corn declined 2c. ℔ bushel, and closed heavily. Groceries were inactive, as were also Cotton, Naval Stores, Metals, Hemp and Spices. Tobacco and Whisky were in fair request, as were likewise Hay, Hops and Crude Whale Oil. Provisions were more freely purchased, but at irregular prices. The freight engagements were more extensive, and rates were firmer.

What We May Expect from England.

We have already expressed the belief that the English *Government* will make no serious complaint of the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL on board the English mail steamer *Trent*. She may possibly fasten upon some of the incidents of that capture as having been irregular, but the leading principles of international law are too clearly in favor of the action of Capt. WILKES to leave room for any serious question.

But we must be prepared for a very vehement *party* clamor in England on this subject. It happens that the American question is enterlargely into the domestic politics of John Bull. The Liberal Party in power has determined to keep the Government absolutely aloof from the quarrel. It sees nothing in the attitude, and thus far nothing in the action, of the American Government, to justify interference in any form, even in the character of a mediator; and, persists in regarding the blockade as legal, and so long as legally maintained, as an insuperable bar to the British greed of cotton. These views, though never formally announced, are uttered freely in the provincial speeches of Cabinet Ministers, and are stedfastly maintained by the Ministerial Press. The *Times*, and *Post*, and *Globe*, the three more intimate exponents of the opinions of the Prime Minister, devote themselves to demonstrating the sufficiency of the present cotton supply to outlast the Winter; and to presenting the most cheering anticipations of relief next year from quarters other than the American Slave States. There is no doubt, indeed, that the actual policy of the British Government is to discourage the rebellion; to refuse it recognition, and to maintain friendly relations with the Government at Washington.

The Conservative or Tory Party, long in fruitless opposition, because through the adroit management of Lord PALMERSTON, left without an available issue upon which to appeal to the country, believes itself to have found that issue in the American policy of their opponents. There is evidently a concerted action among the Derbeyite leaders to make fight upon this question. Throughout the Summer, the parliamentary skirmishers of the Conservative sort have turned their eloquence among the agricultural constituency to whom they address themselves, upon the defects of the American political system, its actual overthrow, and the insignificant part the Whig Cabinet was playing in so important a crisis. As the season has advanced, and the session draws nearer, the purpose of these people is more distinctly declared. The tone toward the United States has become one of open menace. The adjudication in the case of the *Hiawatha* is denounced in such prints as the *Morning Herald*, the *Mercantile and Shipping Gazette*, the *Manchester Guardian*, as a flagrant wrong and insult to the British flag; and the Ministry is called upon to demand satisfaction. The blockade is pronounced worthless; and the Ministry is reproached for not declaring it so. And disregarding the anomaly of a Tory organ bemoaning the sufferings of the manufacturing classes, these same papers look with the most painful apprehensions at the rapid exhaustion of the cotton supply, and want to know of Ministers whether they actually propose to pipe the manufacturing classes into the abyss of ruin, with the syren strain of cotton fields in India, Queensland, and West Africa, while the easy expedient of breaking a paper blockade will give relief and salvation. In short, the tone of the Tories is uncompromisingly Anti-American. The leaders evidently expect to conciliate the masses, especially in the manufacturing counties, by these appeals, and thus to acquire some chance of displacing those old settlers in office, the Whigs.

We must be prepared, therefore, to expect from the Tory Party of England a chorus of vociferous howls on the terrible outrage inflicted upon the British flag. The action of Capt. WILKES will be denounced in every possible variety of phrase; and the most imperative demands will go up, from every Tory organ and orator in the realm, for the most signal and exemplary vindication of the outraged honor of the British flag. That this outcry will test severely the strength and courage of the Ministry, we can easily believe. Their organs may be compelled at the outset to make a show of yielding to the pressure. But we take it for granted that the recognized principles of international law will speedily make themselves heard in this clamor of contending parties,—and that the Tories will meet no better success in this than they have in so many other attempts, to oust their opponents from the possession of power.

RETALIATION IN TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.—The authorities of the Southern Confederacy have actually set on foot the attempt to force our Government to recognize their right of privateering, by retaliating upon their prisoners of war the treatment which we extend to their privateers. It will be seen that Col. CORCORAN has been "confined in a cell appropriated to convicted felons," and is to be treated in all respects as such a felon, and as if held for execution like the pirate, SMITH, recently convicted in Philadelphia. Thirteen other officers have also been selected to be confined in cells reserved for persons accused of infamous crimes, as a retaliation for the treatment of men held for trial in this City, on charge of having been engaged in privateering.

This action of the rebel authorities will render it necessary for our Government to take some decisive steps on this subject. What it will do, of course, we cannot say; but its action will unquestionably be consistent with the position it has thus far held, in refusing to the Southern rebels the rights conceded to recognized belligerent nations. Some time before the battle of Bull Run, an attempt was made to intimidate our Government, by threats of retaliation, into regarding their privateersmen whom we might capture, as prisoners of war. But it failed. The President has steadily refused to make any such concession. Nor is it at all likely that he will now make it, even under the harsh and brutal treatment to which our prisoners of war in the power of the rebels are to be subjected.

The South will do well to bear in mind that this policy of retaliation is a two-edged sword. It is impossible for us to leave them to use it alone. If they visit these severities upon our officers in their hands, we shall be compelled to retaliate upon their men in ours. This opens an endless series of acts in which innocent persons on both sides must be sacrificed to public policy. But our Government cannot shrink from the issue thus tendered:—and we have in our hands men of high position in the rebel Government, upon whom these severities must inevitably fall. It is by no means unlikely that MASON and SLIDELL may be committed to the same class of cells to which the gallant CORCORAN and his fellows have been condemned.

How England Treats Rebel Ambassadors Found in Neutral Vessels—An Interesting Historical Precedent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with much satisfaction your ample list of authorities sustaining our gallant townsman, Capt WILKES, in the arrest of the rebel Commissioners.

You might have gone a step further, and quoted a precedent exactly in point.

It relates to the seizure of the Hon. HENRY LAURENS, ex-President of the Revolutionary Congress, by Capt. KEPPEL, of the British frigate *Vestal*, and his subsequent commitment to the Tower of London on a charge of High Treason.

Mr. Laurens was a Commissioner from the United States to the States General of Holland, and was a passenger on board of a Dutch vessel laden with tobacco, Holland being at that time in a state of neutrality as between Great Britain and her revolted colonies.

Mr. LAURENS attempted to destroy his papers but they were recovered by Capt. KEPPEL, and on examination evidence was found of a secret negotiation existing between Holland and the United States, which resulted in the withdrawal of Sir JOSEPH YORKE, the British Minister to Holland, and eventuated in a war between the two countries.

By examining the case, which is corroborated by the English Annual Register for the year 1780, you will recognize an exact resemblance to that of Capt. WILKES.

Capt. KEPPEL became an Admiral and member of Parliament. Is not Capt. WILKES entitled to the same promotion? AN OLD CITIZEN.

The interesting case to which our correspondent kindly calls our attention—the seizure of HENRY LAURENS, on board a Dutch vessel, by an English frigate—presenting in every respect a precise parallel to the arrest of MASON and SLIDELL—is thus narrated in an English journal of the time:

"Early in September last, Mr. HENRY LAURENS was taken prisoner by the British frigate *Vestal*, on his way from Congress to the coast of Holland, and is now confined in the Tower of London. A correspondent at Portsmouth, Eng., gives the following account of his capture: 'Mr. KEPPEL, the Captain of the *Vestal*, was on a cruise off the coast of America, *when he fell in with the ship which carried Mr. Laurens, the President of the American Congress. It was a Dutch vessel, laden with tobacco and bound for Holland.* As soon as Mr. LAURENS perceived the English armed boat make up to the vessel in which he was, he threw the box that contained his letters overboard; but the lead that was annexed to it proving insufficient for sinking it immediately, one of the daring tars of the *Vestal* leaped from the boat, and kept it afloat till the rest assisted him in lifting it. *Mr. Laurens was bound to Holland with a commission from the Congress*, and the tenor of his business was certainly of such a nature as must have produced immediate hostilities between England and the States, (Holland,) if this accident had not intervened to protect us against this further misfortune. The papers which have been found in the box above-mentioned, are of the utmost consequence; they contain an explicit detail of his business with the States, and a full description of his power and commission there. Some secret correspondence is said to be discovered between the members of the Congress and certain great inhabitants of England, but we do not mention this with any degree of confidence, it having been an old and favorite device of a disappointed Minister to insinuate the imputation of treason against those men who have the fortitude to discuss a steady opposition to his measures. Government have sent word that Mr. LAURENS should be brought to London under a strong guard. They have ordered one lieutenant to come in the chaise with him, and two more in another vehicle behind. How he is to be disposed of is as yet a doubt with the Administration. *They are in a puzzle whether he should be received only as an American captive, or be sent to Newgate as a rebel.*'"

Mr. LAURENS was committed to the Tower on the 6th of October, 1780. The commitment by the three Secretaries of State ran thus:

"These are, in His Majesty's name, to authorize you to receive into your custody the person of HENRY LAURENS, Esq., *sent herewith on suspicion of high treason*, whom you are to keep safe until he shall be delivered by due course of law; for so doing this is your warrant.

Dated at Whitehall, the 6th of Oct., 1780.

STORMONT,
HILLSBOROUGH.
G. GERMAINE.

To CHARLES, Earl Cornwallis, Constable of the Tower of London, or his Deputy."

The circumstances of Mr. LAURENS' commitment are thus related in the New-Jersey *Gazette*, of Dec. 20, 1780:

"On his arrival in England he was attended by the Secretaries of State, who, after informing him of their rank and character, asked him, 'Is your name HENRY LAURENS?' 'It is.' 'Are you the same HENRY LAURENS who was President of the American Congress?' 'I am.' 'We are ordered by the King and Council to examine you, and have certain questions to propose to you?' 'Your lordships may save yourselves the trouble of an examination, as I think it my place to answer no questions you put.' '*Sir, we are directed to commit you prisoner to the Tower?*' '*I am ready to attend.*'"

Accordingly, to the Tower he was committed, where his imprisonment continued for fifteen months, and he was not liberated till after the conclusion of the war. During his incarceration his health greatly suffered; he was solaced, however, by the kind attentions of many friends, among whom was EDMUND BURKE—for, unlike the miserable phantasm of a would-be Slave-power, of which MASON and SLIDELL were the emissaries, the cause for which LAURENS suffered was one in which the noblest minds of Europe could well afford to sympathize. The British Government made frequent attempts on his patriotism, but in vain. All that they obtained from him was a petition, modestly expressed, in which he stated that he had honestly striven to prevent the final rupture between the crown and the colonies. While a prisoner, he learned the death of his son, JOHN LAURENS, slain in a skirmish near the close of the war. Though his health was broken when he was released, he received the commission of Congress as one of its ministers for negotiating the peace. He proceeded to Paris, where, (Nov. 30, 1782,) with FRANKLIN and JAY, he signed the preliminaries of the treaty.

As to the consequences of this seizure, the British Government, so far from apologizing to the Dutch for seizing LAURENS on board a neutral vessel, made the fact that his dispatches indicated a friendly feeling towards the American Colonies on the part of Holland a pretext for declaring war against that country!

We yesterday exposed, in a series of citations drawn from the chief English fountains of international law, what are the theoretical principles that have governed the British Crown in dealing with cases similar to that under consideration. To be able to nail these with a practical exemplification so apt, so identical, is certainly to indicate most imperatively the course which England must pursue in the case of MASON and SLIDELL. Thus judged out of her own mouth, she cannot, with either honor or consistency, do otherwise than acquiesce in the action we have taken. As to the suggestion of our correspondent, that Capt. WILKES is fairly entitled to the same honors that were bestowed on KEPPEL, who seized LAURENS, we dare say that the gallant Captain will find, in the universal satisfaction with which his prompt and most timely action has inspired his countrymen, a sufficiently grateful reward, even if we are unable to make him either an Admiral or a member of Parliament.

Affairs in Mexico—The European Coalition.

We have advices from the City of Mexico to the 26th ult., and from Vera Cruz to 1st inst., *via* Havana, per steamer *Cosmopolitan*. The Mexican news by this arrival does not appear to be of striking interest. The principal item is the defeat of MARQUEZ, with 3,000 troops, near Pachuca, by the Government forces under Gen. TEPIA. The battle was hotly contested, and the slaughter of the reactionary forces is said to have been very great. MARQUEZ, with MEJIA, ZULOAGA and other of his officers fled to the mountains.

While these continued successes of the Government forces do not have the effect to completely quell the reactionary or Church-Brigand party, the prospect that the Constitutional Government will ultimately restore order throughout the entire Republic improves. This point, however, loses importance and interest when we reflect that the attempt to take the Government of the country out of the hands of Mexicans is about to be made.

We learn nothing very definite relative to the doings of our Minister, Mr. CORWIN, in Mexico. Our advices simply state that it is said he is endeavoring to negotiate a treaty with the Mexican Government, under instructions from Washington, which authorize him to assume payment of certain Mexican obligations to foreigners, and receive in consideration thereof certain Mexican territory. If this is true, it is but the policy of previous Administrations, and one which never has been and never will be successful in Mexico. We anticipate no success for Mr. CORWIN in negotiating a treaty with the Mexican Government, except it be, in view of the exigency arising out of the European coalition, a full treaty of alliance offensive and defensive between the United States and Mexico.

What appears most extraordinary in our present advices, is the fact that the Mexicans were in blissful ignorance of the formidable combination of three European Powers to destroy their nationality. It is said even, that the public mind was resting quiet in the belief that friendly relations with England and France would soon be restored by means of the kind offices of the United States!

When the news of the European coalition reaches Mexico, it will fall upon the people like a thunder-clap, and the excitement against foreigners will be intense. We anticipate no violent demonstration, however, against any, except, perhaps, the Spaniards. We should not be surprised to hear of the Mexicans dealing very summarily with native Spaniards found in the Republic. The number of Spaniards that took out letters of security in the Republic of Mexico in 1855, was something over 5,000. With here and there an honorable exception, every one of these Spaniards is an active, implacable, uncompromising enemy to the sovereignty of the Mexican nation, its progress and prosperity.

Up to the independence of Mexico from Spanish rule in 1821, the Spaniards treated the Mexicans as their slaves, and since that period they have never ceased to cherish the hope of regaining what they consider their rightful inheritance. The incessant intrigues of the Spaniards in Mexico to destroy everything that tends to strengthen and elevate Mexican nationality, have constituted one of the principal causes of the anarchy of that country which Spain is now, with so much pretence of honest indignation, pompously proposing to invade. Therein lies much of the infamy which impartial history will attribute to the extraordinary coalition against Mexico.

If the Mexicans had been true to themselves, they would have expelled the Spaniards from their country years ago. Now they are likely to suffer in their persons and property. We also anticipate a very determined resistance on the part of the Mexicans, to the entrance of the Spanish forces into their country. In short, we do not believe this European coalition will meet with the easy success it anticipates, or in any manner accomplish the purposes for which it is devised.

IN THE SHADOW OF BUNKER HILL.—The eternal fitness of things is consulted in the consignment of JAMES M. MASON to a prison in Boston Harbor, with unquestionable Yankees for his keepers. What has always tended to make MASON especially obnoxious to those who suffered his society, has been his exceeding shallow capacity, presumption and affectation of contempt for Northern people and institutions. It was Mr. R. C. WINTHROP, of Boston, who, a few months ago, asked the Virginia Senator when he would visit Boston. The reply was: "*Not till I come as an Ambassador.*" This official visit is now to be paid. How the Envoy will like the palace prepared for his Legation, and the State with which Yankee hospitality will surround him, remains to be seen. He may at least be able to anticipate TOOMBS in the determination to call the roll of his slaves in the shadow of the Bunker Hill Monument; but if the Rebellion from his Excellency, the Ambassador's, plantation be not at Boston, it would be hard to say where they are. Whether they will answer at his call as readily as of old may be somewhat doubtful.

The Contest for Mayor.

Tammany Hall nominated, last night, JAMES T. BRADY for Mayor, and he was indorsed by the Germans and one of the multitudinous Union parties of the day. GEORGE OPDYKE has been nominated by the Republicans. Thus, we have two strong candidates in the field. We presume that Mayor WOOD will soon be put in nomination, and that thus the campaign will be fairly opened with a triangular contest. There have been one or two other nominations made, but they will amount to nothing, and are scarcely intended to be serious.

At first sight the present arrangement seems certain to result in the reelection of Mayor WOOD. Indeed, it looks very much as if it had been made for the express purpose of accomplishing that object. It repeats the strategy of two years ago, which had such a brilliant success, when Messrs. OPDYKE and HAVEMEYER divided WOOD'S opponents, and gave him an easy victory. In some important respects, however, this contest differs from that. BRADY is a different candidate from HAVEMEYER, and is likely to make a much more serious inroad upon the ranks of WOOD'S special supporters. He is, and always has been, one of the most popular men in the Democratic party—especially with its Irish members;—and it is from them that WOOD has hitherto received his warmest and steadiest support. If BRADY should seriously divide that portion of the Democratic vote, he would very seriously reduce the Mayor's chances of success. The official returns of the late canvas are not yet received, but the general aggregates of the vote for Sheriff stand thus:

LYNCH, (Mozart and Irish,)	21,995
BROWN, (Republican,)	18,044
TWEED, (Tammany,)	11,915
VULTE, (Independent,)	8,061

Where the votes given to VULTE will go now is a matter of doubt, though it is safe to assume, as a general rule, that they will go where they will do the least good, and stand a chance of doing the most harm. Probably they will again be cast for some fourth candidate;—if not, it is fair, perhaps, to assume that they will be about equally divided between OPDYKE and BRADY,—leaving their relative strength substantially the same. But there is good ground for hoping and believing, that BRADY will draw off at least 4,000 or 5,000 of the votes cast for LYNCH,—thus increasing OPDYKE'S chances, even if he does not materially improve his own.

If the opponents of Wood could forget their partisanship long enough to unite their votes against him, he could easily be defeated. But this they will not do. The Republicans, with a good show of justice, claim that they have made all the concessions of this sort that have been made hitherto, and that they have now a right to name the candidate. Tammany, on the other hand, has no confidence in her own ability to persuade her followers to vote for a Republican,—so she persists in making a nomination of her own. She has selected a strong candidate,—the strongest probably to be found in the City. We hope he may even prove strong enough to secure the election of OPDYKE.

A LEADEN-HEADED LORD ON DEMOCRACY.—"Democracy has been on its trial in America, and has failed," declared the Earl of Shrewsbury, in his speech at a recent gathering in Worcester, England. "Separation," continued the noble lord, "is inevitable; and the establishment of some sort of aristocracy in America is inevitable, also!" It is worth remembering that the nobleman who speaks so oracularly about America is the self-same sagacious gentleman who, some thirty years ago, when the noted quack doctor, SR. JOHN LONG, was tried and convicted for the manslaughter of one of his patients, actually swore, as a witness for the prisoner, that, when afflicted with a chronic headache, *he rubbed one of the quack doctor's lotions upon his forehead, and it removed the ailment, by drawing a lump of lead from his (the noble's) cranium!* What a lump of lead must have remained behind to have come out in the Saturnine stupidities of his lordship's Worcester oration!

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS made their reappearance at this establishment last evening, and attracted an overflowing audience. They are deservedly regarded as the best artists in their peculiar line of business now before the public, and never play in the Metropolis without creating a sort of revival for the "Irish Boy and Yankee Gal" style of thing. Three popular pieces were given last night, the "Fairy Circle," the "Magic Joke," and the "Irish Tiger." Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS were received with great favor by the audience.

CLINTON HALL.—Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA will deliver a new lecture, called "A Ride up Broadway," to-night.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A new version of the "Seven Sons" was played here last night. We were unable to detect any salient points for criticism, but may state briefly that the piece in its new form is a little duller than its predecessor.

HONORABLE DISCHARGE.—We mentioned, a few days since, that charges had been made by the Government against Quartermaster A. L. OSTRANDER and Sutler J. M. REYNOLDS, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, of embezzling goods belonging to the United States. We learn that they have been fully investigated at Washington, and the implicated parties honorably discharged from custody. The charge arose in consequence of an irregularity in the transfer of Government stores. The arrest shows great vigilance on the part of the Government, and commendable promptness in dealing with those to whom even suspicion attaches. There was enough to excite suspicion in this case, but the evidence showed clearly that there was no criminal intent on the part of the accused.

LITERARY.—That mythical character, the unknown author of *Rutledge*, whose mask no one has yet succeeded in peeping behind, and whose personality is as mysterious as that of "Junius," the *Ne Nominis Umbra* of all time, has, we learn, a new novel ready for the press, entitled *The Sutherlands*, which will be published by Messrs. RUDD & CARLETON, of New-York. If the success of an author's first book be a criterion for a second, *The Sutherlands* will reach a circulation of more than twenty thousand copies, and still fall short of that attained by *Rutledge*.

"A CASE WELL DESERVING CHARITY."—The Editor of the TIMES has received the following contributions for the relief of the soldier's wife, whose honesty under difficulties was referred to in our issue of Friday last:

A. B. C.	$1 00	Josephus	$1 00
A. W. R.	50	Cash	4 00
Anonymous	3 00		
Total			$9 50

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 18,

The Canal tolls for the second week in November were $56,000 in excess of those of the corresponding week of last year. Total receipts this year up to Nov. 15, $3,649,600; total receipts up to same time last year, $2,839,100.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Norwegian at Portland.

Important Revelations Respecting the Expedition to Mexico.

Shipment of Ball Cartridges to Canada by the British Government.

Threatening Letter from the Emperor of Austria to the Chancelor of Hungary.

Cotton Unchanged—Breadstuffs and Provisions Quiet—Consols 93 3-8@93 1-2.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Nov. 18.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Liverpool on the 7th and Londonderry on the 8th inst., arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening. Her dates are one day later than those already received.

The United States steamer *James Adger*, was at Southampton.

The Government had ordered a large shipment of ball cartridges to Canada, but the order for the shipment of Armstrong guns had been countermanded.

The Emperor of Austria had addressed an autograph letter to the Chancelor of Hungary, saying that the disloyalty in the Hungarian municipalities menaced the public order in such a dangerous manner, that the public duty requires the raising of strong barriers against such exercise; that as the convocation of the Hungarian Diet in a constitutional manner appears impracticable, until order is reëstablished, all the existing authorities in the districts and communes are abolished, and the Chancelor is ordered to elect persons to replace them, and to take care that the administration of the public affairs suffers no interruption. All persons charged with crimes against the public safety shall be tried by military tribunals. In conclusion, the Emperor expresses the earnest wish for the reëstablishment of public order, and the future maintenance of the concessions he has granted Hungary.

Monsieur Tolouas has been appointed Minister of Belgium to the Court of Turin, which is considered as a recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

Paris papers give particulars of the late Convention. The *Patrie* says the three Powers are to have the right to send the same naval strength, while the strength of the forces to be landed is to be in proportion to the number of subjects which belong to each Power in Mexico. Spain, therefore, claims prece-

The Cabinet at Washington will be invited to join [illegible] it will be left optional with them to send such a [illegible] of ships and troops as is deemed advisable.

The *Debats* says the Powers are at the commencement to endeavor to impose a suspension of arms on the belligerent parties in Mexico. They undertake [illegible] occupy permanently any part of her territory, and [illegible] no exclusive advantage from Mexico. They [illegible] leave Mexico entirely free to choose its own [illegible] Government. England gave up the conditions [illegible] she wished inserted in the treaty, viz., that the [illegible] Powers should pledge themselves not to accept [illegible] of Mexico, for any prince of their reigning [illegible]. *If the monarchical form prevails, the Powers pledge themselves not to use intervention to the profit of [illegible] in particular.*

The *Patrie* says the contingent of France will num[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

The political news was unimportant.

The frigate *Warrior* had arrived at Queenstown after a sea trial trip, in which she realized the highest expectations. It was reported that she reached fourteen knots per hour under steam and canvas.

The *Daily News* commences a leader by stating that a considerable portion of Ireland is again threatened with famine, and that in the North the failure of potatoes is more general and complete than in any year since 1846.

The *Times* has an editorial on the ill-feeling of the North toward England, and argues upon its groundlessness. It says it shall nevertheless continue to express its conviction, that secession has destroyed the Federal Union, and that to whichever side victory inclines, its reconstruction on the old basis is impossible. The *Times* also repeats its convictions on sundry other points.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur*, alluding to the Valley of the Dappes affair, affirms that the French Government never entertained an idea of determining by force or military occupation the territorial question pending between France and Switzerland. The *Moniteur* does not doubt that frank explanations with the Federal Council will lead to a solution of the difficulty.

The Paris *Presse* asserts that the occupation of the Valley by the French troops still continued.

M. Ratazzi continued in Paris, and would have a second interview with the Emperor.

The *Pays* editorially eulogises Ratazzi as the proper man to head the Italian Ministry, and denounces the policy of Ricasoli.

The Bourse was firm and higher. Rentes 68f. 60c.

There had been several heavy commercial failures in Paris.

It was stated that the arrival of grain in France had lately been so excessive that some wheat was about to be reëxported from Marseilles to England.

The *Constitutionnel* had been recommended by the Ministry of the Interior to be less positive and less peremptory in its articles against the temporal power of the Pope.

ITALY.

The finance of Italy was reported to be in a very bad state, and speedy economy was necessary to prevent serious disaster.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes opened on the 6th with the King's message. Its business was unimportant. The Cortes afterwards adjourned till January. The Infanta, Dona Fernandina died on the 6th.

AUSTRIA.

It was stated that ninety-two Martello towers are to be erected around Vienna, at a cost of £500,000.

POLAND.

Numerous arrests without any important cause, continue to be reported from Warsaw, while in the Polish Provinces the violence of the soldiers is represented as more terrible than ever.

The Protestant Churches in Warsaw were reopened.

TURKEY.

The European Commissioners on the union of the Danubian Principalities, had received fresh instructions from their Governments.

Commercial News by the Norwegian.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 8.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week 60,000 bales, the market closing buoyant at unchanged prices, since the *Niagara's* departure. The market opened with a decline of ¼d. @ ⅜d., but subsequently recovered. The sales to speculators were 36,000, and those to exporters 7,000 bales. Friday's (to-day) sales, are estimated at 20,000 bales, the market closing buoyant at yesterday's authorized quotations, which are as follows:

Fair.		Middling.	
Orleans	12⅝d.	Orleans	12d.
Mobiles	12⅝d.	Mobiles	11⅝d.
Uplands	12⅝d.	Uplands	11⅝d.

The stock in port is estimated at 633,000 bales, of which 300,000 are American.

Breadstuffs quiet, but steady.

Provisions quiet and drooping.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 8.

Consols closed at 93¾@93⅝.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £8,000.

American Securities are quiet and unchanged. Illinois Central shares 39½ discount.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Bonds on the 6th were dull, but steady; on the 7th they opened with a slight improvement. Money was very easy at 2½@2¼ in open market.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Mexican Government Uninformed of the Coming Expedition.

DEFEAT OF THE REACTIONISTS AT PACHUCA.

The Republic Invaded from the Southern Confederacy.

INTRIGUES OF A REBEL AGENT.

The English steamer *Trent*, with advices from the City of Mexico up to the 26th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst., arrived at Havana on the 5th inst. These advices we have by the *Cosmopolitan* which arrived from Havana yesterday.

The City of Mexico was entirely ignorant of the European coalition against the Republic. The first news of the proposed triple expedition of England, France and Spain, only reached Vera Cruz on the 26th ult., by the British steamer *Trent*. So entirely unsuspicious were they in the interior of the formidable combination formed in Europe against them, that the public mind was disposed to assume that friendly relations would speedily be resumed with the European Powers, simply by means of the good offices of the United States.

There was no truth in the report that the Mexican Government had authorized Señor Fuenta, Mexican Minister at the Court of France, to accede to all the demands of the European Powers.

On the 26th of October, Marquez, chief in command with Mejia, Zuloaga and other Generals of his party' made a stand with 3,000 troops near Pachuca. They were attacked by the Constitutional forces under Gen. Tapia, and, after a hotly contested battle, the reactionary forces were completely defeated; Marquez and his principal Generals fled, leaving a very large number of dead on the field. This important victory had not had the effect to completely quell reactionary *emeutes* throughout the country. The Church party brigands were making some demonstration in Cuernavaca, and a band under Burron had even made a dash upon the outskirts of Tacubaya, near the City of Mexico. The Government however, had made some positive gain, and the prospect of general order was becoming better.

A statement, directed to the Legislature of Durango by the directors of a colony recently established in that State, announces that 800 filibusters have crossed the Rio Bravo and are marching on the city of Durango. This statement comes through the *Mexican Extraordinary*, and lacks confirmation.

Gen. Ortega is quiet in Zacatecas.

Max Maretzek and a part of his company returned from Mexico to Vera Cruz *vid* Jalapa. They were robbed on the road by the reactionary bands. Another portion of the troupe, *en route* for the Pacific, were attacked at Arroyozaco and roughly handled. The Marzer girls were carried to the mountains and held for ransom.

It is said that Mr. Corwin is endeavoring to make a treaty with the Mexican Government under instructions from Washington, which contemplate the payment of certain European claims against Mexico by the United States, and in consideration of such payments Mexico shall cede to the United States certain sections of country on her Northern frontier.

Mr. Pickett, acting as Agent of the Confederate States, is in the City of Mexico, protesting, in the name of his Government, against the acts of Mr. Corwin.

The Government finds itself continually embarrassed by the machinations of foreigners and the unprincipled schemes of a few wealthy and powerful speculators.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED SLAVERS.

Appleton Oaksmith and the Crew of the Bark Augusta Taken Into Custody.

The bark *Augusta*, which was seized at this port by United States Marshal Murray some time since, and which was condemned with her cargo, on the ground that she was fitting out for a slave expedition, has made another attempt to elude the authorities, and, it is said, take a cruise to the Coast of Africa.

When the case was argued in Court a new trial was granted, and, pending the process of the law, the owners ordered the vessel around to Patchogue, L. I., there to ship another crew. Mr. Oaksmith and nineteen of the crew went to Patchogue in advance, intending to board the *Augusta* off that place. For this purpose they chartered an oyster sloop, but the recent severe gale drove them ashore on Fire Island. Mr. Oaksmith and two others of the party saw Mr. Fordham, the lighthouse keeper, represented themselves as sport-men, and requested the privilege to remain at his house over night, which was granted. In the morning, the keeper and some of the inhabitants offered to assist the party in getting their sloop afloat, but the offer was not accepted, the men stating that there were a sufficient number on board to accomplish that work, although previously it is said they had asserted that no one was on board. The movements of Mr. Oaksmith and his companions led Mr. Fordham to suspect that the *Augusta*, which was then lying off some distance from the Island, to be either a slaver or a privateer, and acting under this impression, he engaged a fisherman to row him over to Patchogue, that he might telegraph to the Collector of the Port, but the rough weather prevented him from so doing at that time. Subsequently, however, a dispatch was sent to Marshal Murray, who gave instructions for the immediate arrest of all the persons that belonged to the sloop, and to hold them until the arrival of the Deputy Marshal. Sheriff Wilson and a military company of about sixty men from Babylon, executed the order, and placed the men under a strong guard. Previous to the arrest, a man was seen to leave the sloop with a small chest, and run towards the ocean side of the Island.

Marshal Murray has taken steps to have the prisoners brought to this City, and they will probably reach here to-day. A revenue cutter has also been dispatched for the *Augusta*.

Felonious Assault by Felix Sanchez.

The notorious prisoner, Felix Sanchez, who for the last three or four years has been confined in the Tombs, attempted, on Sunday afternoon, to take the life of Jacob Trueheart, *alias* Myers, who acts as one of the tier boys in the City Prison. It will be remembered that Sanchez was arrested, between three and four years ago, for the murder of his father-in-law. He was subsequently tried upon the charge, and convicted. The case was appealed, and after much delay a new trial was ordered by the appellate Court, but for some reason the alleged murderer has never been a second time brought to trial. During all this time he has been confined in the Tombs, and the keepers of the prison have hitherto been enabled to treat him generally with the same degree of lenity which is extended to other prisoners. It seems that Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, Sanchez called to this tier-boy, Trueheart, and desired him to bring him a ladder, that he might open the ventilator of his cell. Trueheart replied he must wait until Mr. Brown, the deputy-keeper, returned, as he could not furnish the ladder in his absence. Sanchez made some rough reply to this, but nothing further passed between them till about 3 o'clock P. M., when the doors of the cells were unbarred for the prisoners to receive their meals. When Sanchez's cell-door was opened, he at once rushed out upon Trueheart, making a deadly thrust at his heart with one of the blades of a pair of tailor's shears, which was sharp pointed, and had a rag wound round the handle, to enable him to hold and wield it with effect. Trueheart had the presence of mind to throw the weapon upwards as it approached his breast, but it struck his right arm, and inflicted a serious wound. Sanchez then raised the weapon for another blow, and but for the timely interference of the prisoner, James Shepherd, Trueheart would doubtless have been murdered upon the spot. Deputy Keeper Brown came to the rescue, and took Sanchez in charge. Mr. Sutton, the Warden, was informed of the affair, and ordered the offender to be placed in a dark cell on the ground floor, where he is now confined.

The public had their attention called to the prisoner, Sanchez, about the time that Stephens was executed in this City for the murder of his wife by poison. Sanchez divulged the plot for their escape the day before the execution of Stephens.

Probable Homicide in the Eighth Ward.

Early Monday morning a serious affray took place in a lager beer saloon in the basement of No. 54 Greene-street. The saloon was kept by Frederick M. Powell, and it appears that soon after 12 o'clock Sunday night two men, named Joseph Bassmore and John F. Eagan, entered and called for drinks. Soon after this, Powell and Eagan got into a quarrel about some girls who were employed in the saloon, and finally they came to blows. Bassmore, who was standing by, seeing that his friend Eagan was being severely beaten, drew a large dirk knife and stabbed Powell in the left side, inflicting wounds which are said to be serious. Bassmore then ran out and threw he dirk into the street. Officer Stillwell, of the Eighth Precinct, soon after arrested the offender, and yesterday he was committed to the Tombs to await the result of Powell's injuries. Officer Regan, soon after the affray, found the dirk which was used upon the occasion, and then conveyed the injured man to the New-York Hospital.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE WAR

Gen. Patterson's Defence.

The members of the First City Troop, of Philadelphia, on Saturday, commemorated the formation of the Company in 1774, by a supper at the Continental. Gen. Patterson was present, and, in response to a toast and three cheers, made a forcible speech explaining his reasons for not intercepting Gen' Johnston previous to the battle of Manassas Junction. He returned thanks for the compliment paid him, and for the manner in which it had been received. He said that he was not in the habit of giving reasons for anything he did or did not do, but in the presence of men of so much intelligence as the members of the First City Troop, a part of his command in the short campaign in the valley of Virginia, he considered it due to them as well as to himself to give a short statement of facts.

During the latter part of July, all August, and part of September, there was no slander against him so gross that it could not be asserted and reiterated with impunity and swallowed with avidity. The gentlemen of the Troop knew how false these slanders were. He had submitted to them in quiet, although he had the documents in his possession to prove that he did all that he was ordered to do, and more than any one had a right to expect under the circumstances in which he and his command were placed, and he defied any man, high or low, to put his finger on an order disobeyed.

The gentlemen of the troop were witnesses of what was done, and he asserted what they knew to be true, that the column was well conducted. There was not a false step made, nor a blunder committed. The skirmishers were always in front, and the flanks well protected. They were caught in no trap, and fell into no ambuscade. They repeatedly offered the enemy battle, and when they accepted it they beat them. There was no defeat and no retreat with his column.

It might be asked, "Why have you not made this statement sooner?" Because the publication of the documents sooner would have been most detrimental to the public interests. He preferred bearing the odium so liberally bestowed on him, rather than clear himself at the expense of the cause in which we were all engaged. The time had arrived when the matter could, without injury to the service, be inquired into; and he was determined that it should be done, and that before long all the documents referred to should be published, and spread before the American people, unless those whose duty it was to do so should in the mean time do him justice.

He would state a few facts. On the 3d of June he took command at Chambersburgh. On the 4th he was informed by the General-in-Chief that he considered the addition to his force of a battery of artillery and some regular infantry indispensable. On the 5th of June a letter of instructions was sent him, in which he was told there must be no reverse; a check or a drawn battle would be a victory to the enemy, filling his heart with joy, his ranks with men and his magazines with voluntary contributions; and, therefore, to take his measures circumspectly and attempt nothing without a clear prospect of success. This was good instruction and most sensible advice. Good or bad, he was to obey; and he did.

On Friday, the 13th, he was informed that, on the supposition that he would cross the river on the next Monday or Tuesday, Gen. McDowell would be instructed to make a demonstration on Manassas Junction. He was surprised at the order, but promptly obeyed. On the 15th he reached Hagerstown, and on the 16th two-thirds of his forces had crossed the Potomac. The promised demonstration by Gen. McDowell, in the direction of Manassas Junction, was not made; and on the 20th, just three days after he had been told he was expected to cross, he was telegraphed by the General-in-Chief to send him "at once all the regular troops, horse and foot, and the Rhode Island Regiment and Battery," and told that he was strong enough without the regulars, and to keep within limits until he could satisfy him that he ought to go beyond them. On the 17th he was again telegraphed, "We are pressed here. Send the troops I have twice called for without delay." This was imperative, and the troops were sent, leaving him without a single piece of artillery, and, for the time, a single troop of cavalry. It was a gloomy night, but they were all brought over the river again without loss.

On the 20th of June he was asked by the General-in-Chief to propose, without delay, a plan of operations. On the 21st he submitted to the General-in-Chief his plan, which was to abandon the present line of operations, move all supplies to Frederick, occupy Maryland Heights with Major Doubleday's heavy guns, and a Brigade of infantry to support them, and with everything else—horse, foot and artillery—*to cross the Potomac at Point of Rocks, and unite with Col. Stone's force at Leesburgh, from which point he could operate as circumstances should demand and the General's orders should require.* No reply was received; but, on the 27th, the General telegraphed him that he supposed he was that day crossing the river in pursuit of the enemy.

On that day the enemy was in condition to cross the river in pursuit. He had over fifteen thousand men, and from twenty to twenty-four guns. Gen. Patterson had about ten thousand men and six guns, the latter immoveable for want of harness. On the 28th he informed the General of the strength of the enemy—and of his own force; that he would not, on his own responsibility, attack without artillery, but would do so cheerfully and promptly if he would give him an explicit order to that effect. No order was given. On the 29th he received the harness for his single battery of six smooth-bore guns, and on the 30th gave the order to cross. On the 2d of July he crossed, met the enemy and whipped them.

On the 9th of July a council was held, at which all the commanders of divisions and brigades, and chiefs of staff were present. Col. Stone, the junior line officer, spoke twice and decidedly against an advance, advocating a direct movement to Shepardstown and Charlestown. All who spoke opposed an advance, and all voted against one. On the same day, he informed the General-in chief of the condition of affairs in the valley, and proposed that he should go to Charlestown and occupy Harper's Ferry, and asked to be informed when he would attack Manassas. On the 14th he was directed to go where he had proposed, and *informed that Manassas would be attacked on Thursday, the 18th.* On the 15th he was telegraphed—"If not strong enough to beat the enemy early next week, make demonstrations so as to detain him in the valley of Winchester." He made the demonstrations, and on the 16th, the day Gen. Scott said he would attack Manassas, he drove the enemy's pickets into his intrenchments at Winchester, and on the 17th, marched to Charlestown.

On the 13th he telegraphed the General-in-Chief that Johnston was in a position to have his strength doubled just as he could reach him, and that he would rather lose the chance of accomplishing something brilliant than by hazarding his column, to destroy the fruits of the campaign by defeat, closing his telegram thus: "If wrong, let me be instructed." But no instructions came. This was eight days before the battle of Manassas. On the 17th, Gen. Scott telegraphed: "McDowell's first day's work *has driven the enemy beyond Fairfax Court-house. To-morrow the Junction will probably be carried.*" With this information he was happy. Johnston had been detained the appointed time, and the work of Gen. Patterson's column had been done.

On the eighteenth, at half-past one in the morning, he telegraphed Gen. Scott the condition of the enemy's force and his own, referring to his letter of the 9th for full information, and closed the dispatch by asking, "*Shall I attack?*" This was plain English and could not be misunderstood, *but he received no reply.* He expected to be attacked where he was, and if Manassas was not to be attackkd on that day as stated in Gen. Scott's dispatch of the day previous, he ought to have been ordered down forthwith to join in the battle, and the attack delayed until he came. *He could have been there on the day that the battle was fought, and his assistance might have produced a different result.*

On the 20th he heard that Johnston had marched with 35,000 Confederate troops, and a large artillery force, in a southeasterly direction. He immediately telegraphed the information to Gen. Scott, and knew that he received it the same day.

In accordance with instructions he came to Harper's Ferry on the 21st, which place he held until relieved.

Gen. Patterson, during the course of his remarks, was repeatedly applauded, and closed amidst repeated cheers.

Thanksgiving Day.

PROCLAMATION BY MAYOR WOOD.

The Governor of this State having, in accordance with a time-honored custom, appointed Thursday, the 28th day of November inst., as a day of public thanksgiving, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby recommend all good citizens to unite on the day thus set apart, in ascriptions of praise to the source of all good, for His manifold mercies and blessings.

Amidst the evils which the folly and wickedness of man have produced, the unchanging goodness of the Creator may well awake our devout wonder. No language can adequately express the extent of His love; but your honored pastors, instructed by the sublime teachings of Revelation, will best guide your grateful devotions. I am sure that decorum and rational enjoyment will mark this religious festival, as ever, in the City of New-York, and I feel it only necessary to remind those blessed with abundance to remember, at this inclement season and period of general distress, the poor, the fatherless and the widow. Perhaps the Ruler of the Universe, thus entreated by the voice of mercy, may remove from our beloved country the scourge of war. That He may vouchsafe to do so, is my sincere prayer.

Given under my hand and seal at the City of New-York, this 18th November, 1861.

[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Walton-and-Matthews Murder—Re-arrest of Chas. M. Jefferds.—Chas. M. Jefferds, the young man who was tried in June last for the murder of John Walton and acquitted, was re-arrested on Saturday evening on a bench-warrant issued by the District Attorney. There were two indictments against him—one for the murder of Walton and the other for the murder of John W. Matthews, (the former of which only has been tried,) who, it will be recollected, was shot in attempting to arrest the murderer of Walton. The conduct of young Jefferds since his acquittal has been very indiscreet, and, on the supposition of his innocence, very remarkable. His manœuvres during the Summer would furnish material for a very lengthy and curiously-interesting story, but their publication at the present time would, for obvious reasons, be improper. Suffice it to say that the District Attorney has in his possession evidence which it is thought will insure his conviction on the second indictment beyond peradventure.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE TAKING OF PORT ROYAL AND CAPTURE OF SLIDELL AND MASON.

At a regular meeting of the Board last evening, Alderman Dayton in the chair, a resolution appropriating $25,000 for the maintenance of the Central Park was laid over.

A preamble and resolution in relation to the removal of country produce dealers from Greenwich, Jay, Reade, Harrison, Duane and adjacent streets, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Alderman Frear introduced an ordinance appropriating an additional $500,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers, being a renewal of the same ordinance adopted in July last.

Alderman Brady objected to a renewal of the appropriation, if the same gentlemen were to be appointed to disburse it who are now acting in that capacity. The ordinance was laid over.

Alderman Boole offered a series of resolutions, congratulating the country on the capture of Port Royal, tendering the thanks of the Common Council to Commodore Dupont for his brilliant achievement, and directing the national flags to be displayed from the public buildings, the bells to be rung, and three national salutes to be fired in honor of the victory, on Wednesday next. One of the resolutions appropriates $500 for the purchase of a sword to be presented to Commodore Dupont. All the resolutions, with the exception of the one appropriating money, (which was laid over under the rule,) were adopted.

Alderman Boole also presented the following resolutions, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of the City of New-York regard with the liveliest emotions of gratification the capture of the two Confederate Emissaries, John Slidell and James M. Mason; that the fact of their being taken while sailing under and claiming the protection of the British flag, detracts in no degree from that gratification; and that the people with one heart tender to Capt. Chas. Wilkes their sincere and ardent thanks for his most meritorious and patriotic conduct in capturing the two illustrious individuals named.

Resolved, That as a further manifestation of our appreciation of his distinguished services, the hospitalities of the City be tendered to Capt. Wilkes, and that he be invited to receive our citizens in the Governor's Room in the City Hall.

Resolved, That $—— be appropriated for the purposes of the last resolution, and, if the Board of Councilmen concur, that a joint Committee, to consist of five members of each Board, be appointed to carry into effect the said resolution.

The appropriations to the various benevolent institutions were passed, as amended by the Board of Councilmen.

After disposing of some routine business, the Board adjourned to Thursday evening next at 5 o'clock.

The Asia off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Nov. 18.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 9, *vid* Queenstown 10th, passed Cape Race on her way to New-York, at 7 A. M. of Sunday, but at a distance of 16 miles, so she was not boarded. She will be due in New-York Thursday morning.

The Europa Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Nov. 18.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa*, from Boston, *vid* Halifax, for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at 9 o'clock Saturday night. The break in the Newfoundland line was not repaired until 10 P. M., so that all messages for her failed to get through. The line was cut and carried off Saturday at two places. The line to Harbor Grace was cut to-day.

The weather is now fine, and it is anticipated the *City of New-York*, for Liverpool, will be boarded off the Cape to-morrow.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Recruiting Meetings.—Rev. H. P. Crozier will speak at the following places in Suffolk County, in behalf of the Union, on the evening of the days named: Nov. 19, Tuesday, at Mount Sina; Nov. 20, Wednesday, at Wading River; Nov. 21, Thursday, at Bating Hollow; Nov. 25, Monday, at Mattituck; Nov. 26, Tuesday, at Northville; Nov. 27, Wednesday, at Comac; Nov. 29, Friday, at Syosset Free Church. During the last thirty days Mr. Crozier has spoken 22 times, to over 6,000 people, enlisted 150 volunteers, organized 10 sewing leagues with from 30 to 80 members each, and raised $200 for hospital garments—all in Suffolk County.

Circuit Court—Calendar for this Day.—Nos. 2, 10, 36, 70, 81, 144, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 1 6, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, 164, 165.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

I—THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

II—A SUMMARY OF EVERYTHING THAT HAS TRANSPIRED TOUCHING THE REBELLION, both at home and abroad, during the last four days.

III—A SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS, both foreign and domestic.

IV—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from France and England, containing in detail all occurrences of note in every quarter of the globe.

V—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—Letters containing full accounts of matters at the capital.

VI—CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS—Letters from the different divisions, giving all movements made by the army or contemplated.

VII—THE ARREST OF THE ARCH-TRAITORS Slidell and Mason, giving full particulars of everything connected with the capture.

VIII—LEADING ARTICLES ON ALL THE IMPORTANT TOPICS OF THE DAY.

IX—THE RETURN OF DR. HAYES FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS—A full report of his very interesting lecture.

X—EUROPEAN NEWS—The letters of the American correspondent of the London *Times*, with copious extracts from our foreign exchanges.

XI—A COLUMN OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources' many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XII—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

The Grover & Baker S. M. Co., No. 495 Broadway, offer special advantages to purchasers of sewing-machines. In addition to their celebrated Grover & Baker stitch machines, which are acknowledged to be infinitely superior to any sewing-machine in the market, they are now manufacturing greatly improved shuttle or lock-stitch machines, thus affording buyers the advantage of comparing the two leading stitches made by machinery.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances or Deformities. A female attends ladies.

MARRIED.

HARTOUGH—HARVEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 14, by Rev. Wm. H. Bangs, Peter C. Hartough to Juliet, daughter of the late Thomas M. Harvey, Esq.

SEAVER—SMITH.—On Thursday, Nov. 14, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, William A. Seaver and Helen L., daughter of Robert A. Smith, Esq., all of this City.

SHAW—CLARK.—In Kalamazoo, Mich., at St. Luke's Church, (Rev. Dr. Willard's,) on Wednesday, Nov. 13, Marshall Bidwell Shaw, of New-York City, to Fidelia Emma, daughter of George Thomas Clark, Esq., of Kalamazoo.

DIED.

GRIFFIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 17, Caroline L., daughter of Lydia and the late George Griffin, Esq.

Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HILL.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 18, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mr. James L. Hill, formerly of the City of Dublin, Ireland, aged 56 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

EBBETS.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 17, J. J. A. Ebbets, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother, John, and of his brothers-in-law, Judge Henry Carlton, Charles M. Parker and Henry Beadel, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Wednesday morning, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock.

BACHE.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 18, James Henry, only son of J. Henry and Fannie H. Bache, aged 3 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, No. 61 East 21st-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

WARREN.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 17, Robert Anderson, youngest son of George W. and Lucinda W. Warren, aged 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 54 Downing-st., without further notice.

WEEKS.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 18, Maggie Evalina, daughter of Carlyale T. and Margaret J. Weeks, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 97 2d-av., on Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROWNE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 16, suddenly, Floyd M. Browne.

The funeral will take place from the residence of F. W. Brower, 90th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Tuesday, at 1 P. M.

LANGDON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Nov. 17, Mrs. Amelia Langdon, widow of G. C. Langdon, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her son-in-law, D. Austin Taylor, Washington-av., fourth door from Gates-av., on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock.

HAMILTON.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 18, at 12 o'clock, Julia A. Hamilton, daughter of Alexander and Eliza Hamilton, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Matthews' Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BIRDSALL.—In Yonkers, on Sunday, Nov. 17, Thomas H., infant son of Thos. W. and Margaret W. Birdsall, aged 13 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandmother, Sarah M. Wood, No. 39 East 37th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) 19th inst., at 12 M., without further notice.

CLARKSON.—In Clermont, Columbia County, on Sunday, Nov. 17, Anna Maria, daughter of the late T. Streatfield Clarkson, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, New-York, this day, (Tuesday,) 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—In Morristown, N. J., on Sabbath morning, Nov. 17, at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. J. C. Whitehead, Mr. Silas Johnson, aged 84 years.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church in that place, on Tuesday, at 11 A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HUSTACE.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Nov. 17, Emily, daughter of William and R. Maria Hustace, in the 8th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, North Orange, this day, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 599.—Nov. 13, 1861.
34, 48, 28, 47, 46, 60, 38, 39, 63, 42, 1, 26

KENTUCKY, CLASS 600.—Nov. 18, 1861.
70, 20, 66, 29, 62, 37, 32, 44, 60, 49, 19, 52

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE GREAT
PATRIOTIC CONTRABAN' STORY.
By Dr. J. H. ROBINSON,
SCOTTO, THE SCOUT;
OR,
THE UNION RANGERS.
A TALE OF THE GREAT REBELLION.
IN
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.
Just issued, at every News Dépôt in America.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it.
MRS. H. A. ALGER,
Lowell, Mass.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1349, 109, 852, 1307, 1377, 1383, 1387, 1393, 1405, 1411, 1437, 1467, 1479, 1483, 1489, 5518, 4010, 876, 1465, 1491, 773, 774, 138.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 224, 231, 247, 250, 257, 266, 269½, 276, 286, 294, 324, 324, 342, 345, 346, 347, 354, 362, 363, 364, 346, 367, 369½, 375, 377, 390.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2357, 2525, 1611, 2125, 2539, 2547, 2553, 2555, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2503, 711, 2505, 1747, 863, 1283, 2567, 1653, 1927, 1989, 2405. *Part II.*—Nos. 1786, 1744, 2590, 2592, 774, 2170, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2658, 2660.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1173, 1319, 815, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1643, 1644, 1600, 1558, 1555, 1497, 1498. *Part II.*—Nos. 1573, 1523, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 894, 1428, 1184, 1439.

Injury to Possession Properly a Counter Claim in an Action for Rent.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Gould and Barnard.

James Rogers vs. *Wm. R. Ostrom et al.*—This was an action for rent brought by the plaintiff, as trustee, &c. The defence was, that the defendant's possession had been injured by acts done with the permission of the plaintiff, the lessor.

The case was now before this branch of the Court on appeal from the report of the Referee who tried it.

GOULD, J.—I think that as a defence against the claim for rent, the defendants, (under the Code) can set up any claim they may have for damages done to their rights and tenure as lessees, by the act of the lessor, or any act done by his permission. And it is not necessary that such act should amount to an eviction. Under the present law all the conflicting claims of the parties, concerning the same subject-matter may be and ought to be settled in one suit.

It would seem that the referee has found facts sufficient to show that, by the lessor's permission, there was a material interference with the beneficial use, by the lessees, of the premises hired, and from these, his conclusions of law, (even if not technically accurate in saying that the acts amounted to an eviction,) are to the effect that the right to abandon existed, and there could be no more claim for rent after that course was taken.

There would be as little doubt that, if the defendants showed that they sustained damages, (beside the amount of the rent,) they could recover them in this suit. But it is manifest that the defence has not adopted the true rule of damages; and it is not in the power of this Court to correct it. For this reason there should be a new trial, with costs to abide event, unless the defendants stipulate to remit, and remit on the roll, the damages. Should they do so, the judgment will be affirmed, without costs.

The Old Police Cases—Mandamus Granted.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Mullen.

The People ex rel. Gorman and three others, vs. *The Police Commissioners.*—These relators sued for their pay and position, being members of the old Police force. The cases are familiar, they having been frequently reported for the last three or four years. The Court have now ordered a *mandamus* to these Commissioners, commanding them to reinstate and pay Gorman, Hooper, Titus and Dunn.

Mr. Justice MULLEN renders a dissenting opinion.

The opinion of the Court, and the dissenting opinion will be given as soon as obtained. Ten days' stay was on motion allowed, in which to take the case to the Court of Appeals.

Communications to the Public Press—How a Libel Suit Resulted.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Thomas Warrin vs. *Samuel Owen.*—In this case the plaintiff alleged that the defendant, who was attorney in a case in which plaintiff was a witness, had sent a report of the case to the *Herald*, which was published therein on the 6th of October last, and which, by stating that the plaintiff's firm had loosely managed their "mercantile business," did the plaintiff injury to the extent of $500.

In his answer the defendant denied that he "published," &c., and upon the trial he refused to state whether he sent the report, upon the ground that his answer would criminate himself. The Court sustained the objection, and the plaintiff failing to trace the report complained of to the defendant, the complaint was dismissed.

Isaac Davego and Rufus J. Bell for plaintiff; Robert Owen for the defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, John Smith, native of England, 20 years of age, was tried and convicted of picking the pocket of Mr. O. P. H. Bush, of a watch valued at $100. Remanded for sentence.

Peter Daily was tried and convicted of assault and battery upon James Whalen. Sentence deferred. James Wilson was tried and convicted of an attempt to commit grand larceny, and remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

People ex rel. Martin vs. *Board of Police.*—Case sent back to the Circuit for trial.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Petition of Eno Brown.—Referred to John J. Hoffman, Esq.

About Sending an American Steamboat for Exhibition to England.

[AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS, No. 156 Cheapside, LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A good deal of interest has been excited amongst our countrymen in this city by an article in your journal of the —— ult., recommending the dispatch to these waters of the magnificent steamboat *Metropolis*, or another of her sister craft, for exhibition during the coming great World's Fair, in 1862. To say that the proposal has been received with delight amongst our resident Americans, who still have the honor and glory of their country at heart—and there are many left, praise be to God—is not enough. There are those amongst us who, if need be, would gladly cooperate with the projectors on your side, with both time and means to insure so much to be desired an object. The subject has often occupied the thoughts and been the favorite scheme of many American travelers in Europe, who have had the contrast between the cramped and comfortless river boats of these parts and the splendid boats of their own country disagreeably forced upon them. I, for one, believe the realization of the idea as far from impossible, and that the time is near at hand when it may be carried out, with credit to our country and substantial reward to the promoters. Nay, more: I feel convinced that the boat, once here, such would be her popularity, would never recross the Atlantic, or, if compelled to do so, would certainly pave the way for similar enterprises, which could not fail to produce the most gratifying results to all concerned. The boats only want to be known here to be appreciated, nor do I believe that a dozen boats like the *Metropolis*, *Commonwealth* or *Bay State* could not find permanent and profitable employment about our rivers and channels or along the coast of the Mediterranean sea. Almost every week develops some fresh scheme for organizing new or improving old steam lines in European waters, where there is surely a field for American enterprise, as there is certainly room (in some parts at least) for American spirit and ingenuity. Americans borrow new ideas from Europe (and many that don't pay for the importation,) constantly, and are not slow to use them, and amongst the variety of really useful articles produced in the United States, I know of none which would be a more appropriate return for all indebtedness or more likely to strike the fancy of the public on this side than a genuine, out-and-out, fine Yankee steamboat, except, perhaps, a bale of cotton, which, of course, would be too rare a novelty to expect just now. Pecuniarily, it would be the best speculation, next to the Great Exhibition, of the year 1862. The thing once tried, there need be no fear about others not following. The danger would be that they would come along as thick as wooden clocks or patent sewing-machines, for it is not in the nature of Americans to *under* supply any market offering a good demand and ready money for whatever they have to sell.

If the experiment is tried at all, its success will depend on the boat sent over, which should be A No. 1, and nothing else.

Hoping that this important matter will not be allowed to fall through for want of enterprise,

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

H. STARR.

Violation of Family Confidence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The friends of your paper cannot but consider it a subject of congratulation, that you have refrained from publishing private correspondence discovered in the rebel quarters at Port Royal, but while they recognize the good taste and delicacy of its editors and reporters, which has prevented their availing themselves of subjects for the amusement of their readers, in regard to which others have been so unscrupulous, it would give those friends gratification if your paper would do something more than practice the virtue of abstinence.

It seems to the writer, to be the manifest duty of everyone, who is desirous that this present war should be conducted, as far as possible, in a civilized manner, to lift up his voice against this barbarous outrage. I do not think modern times presents another instance where private correspondence has not been, during times of war, held sacred, at least from publicity; but in this case in addition to simple publicity, we find the revelation of domestic letters, breathing merely the affectionate solicitude of relatives and friends, made the occasion for jest and coarse comment. Every Northern man must blush with shame, that such publications should go forth to the world as an indication of our taste, delicacy and feeling towards those whom we still call our fellow-countrymen. S

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 7
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 13
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 14
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Persia*, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 8 o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at...5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6.30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES ELLIS GUINNESS, who left Trenton last Wednesday afternoon, (Nov. 13.) Any one knowing where he is or possessing any information of him whatever, will confer a great favor on his relatives and friends by addressing H. L. GUINNESS, Newark, N. J., on the subject.

W. R.—IT IS TOO LATE, THE TIME HAS GONE by. I wish to hold no further correspondence with you. This is the last. E. F. R.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS MORNING.

FRANK LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,

NO. 314, FOR THIS WEEK,

Contains a

MAMMOTH PICTURE OF

THE BOMBARDMENT

AND CAPTURE OF FORTS

BEAUREGARD AND WALKER.

Also, the Interior of the Works after the occupation by the United States Forces, and numerous other Illustrations of Incidents connected with the Expedition from Sketches by our Special Artist, who witnessed the Engagement from the United States steamship *Star of the West*.

Also, the Portraits of the captured Rebel Commissioners,

SLIDELL AND MASON.

MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOK-KEEPING.
Complete and beautiful editions,
Printed in colors,
For sale at
Marsh's counting-rooms for practice in book-keeping and business affairs,
Irving Buildings, No. 596 Broadway.
Circulars, with terms, on application.

JEFF. DAVIS PIRACY CASES.

A FULL REPORT
OF THE
TRIAL OF WILLIAM SMITH
FOR
PIRACY,
As one of the crew of the Confederate privateer, the *Jeff. Davis*, before Judges Grier and Cadwalader, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Held at Philadelphia in October, 1861.

Just published, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of the money. Price 50 cents per copy. KING & BAIRD, Printers & Publishers, No. 607 Sansom-st., Philadelphia. For sale by ROSS & TOUSEY, New-York.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN & WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1818.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

500 ENTERPRISING AGENTS WANTED to sell Downer's Patent Hemmer and Shield for hand sewing, which is indispensable to every lady, as it protects the finger, and makes a beautiful hem. Samples sent on the receipt of 25 cents. Address A. H. DOWNER, No. 442 Broadway.

$3,500.—A PARTNER WANTED, WHO can positively command $3,500 in cash, to invest in a profitable business, long established, and having a good run of paying customers. Apply personally to PINDAR & BISHOP, No. 328 9th-av.

FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXtures of a long-established crockery store, on a leading street in Brooklyn. To one who can control from $3,000 to $5,000, this is a good opportunity to commence business. For particulars, address S. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN RESTAurant and dining-saloon, situated at the Jersey City Ferry, inside the gates; will be sold at a bargain. For terms, apply on the premises, foot of Cortlandt-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED—A FEW CHOICE HORSES TO KEEP for the Winter, by a gentleman living within twenty-five miles of the City; nice care will be given them. Address B. S. C., Paramus, New-Jersey.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

COAL.

COAL.—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHARD AND Locust Mountain, warranted to be genuine articles, at lowest market price from yard—50 cents less from boats. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, of first qualities at current rates. HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre sts., and corner of Jane and West sts.

THE COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION
OF NURSES FOR THE ARMY
Is in session every MONDAY and THURSDAY,
From 10 to 11 o'clock,
In Room No. 24 Cooper Union,
Where applications are received.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

WASHING WANTED.—YOUNG GENTLEmen's and families' washing wanted by a person who thoroughly understands her business. Call or address No. 54 University-place.

DRY GOODS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

SILK AND WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
KID, CALF, CASTOR, DUCK, BEAVER AND CLOTH GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
ELEGANT DRESS-SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
UNION RIDING-BELTS,
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SCARFS, TIES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, ROBES DE NUIT,
UMBRELLAS, SUSPENDERS,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
SILK, MERINO, COTTON AND WOOL HOSE AND HALF HOSE.

FOR LADIES:

HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
KNIT SHIRTS, SHETLAND FALLS,
MERINO AND SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,
POLISH GAITERS,
COTTON, MERINO, SILK AND WOOLEN STOCKINGS,
BALMORAL HOSE FOR SKATING.

FOR CHILDREN:

KNIT HOODS, CAPS,
CLOAKS, HATS,
MITTENS AND GLOVES,
UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,

INFANTS' BOOTS,

CLOTH, VELVET AND KNIT GAITERS,

COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be found elsewhere, will be found, at low prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS. THE GREAT CLOSING SALE Of the stock of EDWARD LAMBERT & CO., No. 447 Broadway, STILL CONTINUES. FRESH REDUCTIONS Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December. ESPECIAL ATTENTION Is invited to the stock of EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, SILKS, AND OTHER DRESS GOODS, In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES. ALSO FOR SALE CHEAP, A large lot of store fixtures, consisting of counters, Shelving, HERRING'S SAFE, &c. SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.

FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
SUPERFINE FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS,
ELEGANT VELVET-FACED CLOTH CLOAKS,
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, WATER-PROOF CLOAKS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS, PROMENADE CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS, MISSES' CLOAKS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $9, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES.
At W. K. PEYTON'S
Excelsior Cloak House,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT of Lyons velvet cloaks and sacques, of my own manufacture, will be opened for inspection on Monday, 11th inst., at THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEO. CAREY.

WATER PROOF CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store. Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEO. CAREY.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased largely at recent auction sales, and can offer
NEW DRESS GOODS AT
25 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST TO IMPORT.
SILKS, OTTOMAN REPS, BROCHE OTTOMANS, PRINTED REPS, PRINTED MERINOES, EMBROIDERED REPS, FOULARDINES, WOOL PLAIDS, DE LAINES, &c., &c.
Also, an immense assortment of
LONG WOOL SHAWLS, SQUARE SHAWLS, DOUBLE SHAWLS, STRIPED AND BROCHE SHAWLS,
An inspection only is requested.
No. 305 CANAL-ST., near Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PARIS MADE Velvet Cloaks and Sacques, just landed, for sale at THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEO. CAREY.

VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEO. CAREY.

LADIES AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.
We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our BRANCH STORE, No. 554 BROADWAY, NEXT TO TIFFANY'S, A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs, made up in the best manner and at the lowest prices. Great bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c., &c., &c. RANDALL & FABBRI, No. 53 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MISSES' and children's cloaks, in all materials, at THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEO. CAREY.

FRENCH SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS, IN ALL COLORS, at the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEO. CAREY.

SPANISH WRAPPERS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEO. CAREY.

MOURNING GOODS.
FAMILIES REQUIRING MOURNING
may depend on finding a most extensive and desirable selection of all kinds of materials. Also Cloaks, Bonnets, Veils, &c., all at very low prices. Call and examine at W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. N. B.—SUITS MADE UP ON SHORT NOTICE.

ATTENTION.—5,000 YARDS SLEEVE ILLUSION Net, from auction, full yard wide, 1s, per yard; worth 75c. RONALDSON & MEARES, Corner of 6th-av. and 19th-st.

BLACK INDIA SILK CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEO. CAREY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
Large stock selling at prices to suit the times.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st.,
exactly opposite Mercer.

A LARGE VARIETY OF BLACK BEAVER cloaks, from $8 to $14, at THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEO. CAREY.

LYONS VELVET SACQUES, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEO. CAREY.

PURS! FURS! FURS!
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
Large stock selling at prices to suit the times.
J. J. BENSON,
Old stand, as usual, No. 310 Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH COLLARS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEORGE CAREY.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR
HOSIERY AND GLOVE STOCK,
As it is now full of desirable goods, 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

LYONS VELVET MANTILLAS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEO. CAREY.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH HOODS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEO. CAREY.

PARIS TRICOT SILK CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEORGE CAREY.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering to
WHOLESALE and RETAIL BUYERS,
A Large and Elegant Stock of
LACE CURTAINS,
All of which are worked upon the
BEST ENGLISH NETTING,
and varying in price from
$2 50 TO $50 PER PAIR.
ALSO,
DRAPERY MUSLINS
AND
VESTIBULE LACES,
IN NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL
A large lot of
FRENCH CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS,
at the following low prices:
300 at $16.....Worth $25
200 at $18.....Worth $27
100 at $20.....Worth $30
ALSO,
Three hundred
FANCY WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
At $6, worth $10.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE AND CO.
HAVE NOW READY A VERY
Superior stock of
CLOAKS,
Of all kinds, at moderate prices, to which they invite special attention.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

EVENING DRESSES,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

PARIS WAVED TRICOT CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEORGE CAREY.

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH CAPES, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEO. CAREY.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

LYONS VELVET SHAWLETTES, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEO. CAREY.

PARIS BROWN TRICOT CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEORGE CAREY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE wish board in a private family, where there are no other boarders. They want one large room or two rooms adjoining. Situation between 3d and 5th avs. Address M. L., Box No. 159 *Times* Office. Another lady would also take a room if suited.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT children, having two unoccupied rooms, would be glad to accommodate three or four single gentlemen as boarders, at a moderate price. Inquire at No. 206 7th-av., corner 27th-st.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished rooms on the 2d floor of a first-class house and private family to let with board. Terms moderate. The house is pleasantly located in West 14th-st. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A RARE CHANCE FOR HOME comforts and central to business, in a house with all the improvements; rooms in suites or single, at No. 86 Macdougal-st., Clements-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR two gentlemen and a gentleman and his wife, can have elegant rooms with first-class board (French style) in a strictly private German family, residing at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, FRONT ROOM, HAVing gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square; terms, for two persons, including fire and gas, $9 per week; dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 2-th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE OWNER OF a house, which he has rented furnished to an English family, retaining the second floor for his own use, desires to let the whole or part of this second floor, furnished, for the Winter. The present occupants of the house are willing to board an agreeable tenant. Address J. B. H., Box No. 4,201 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, one child and servant, suitable chambers and a parlor, fronting on a pleasant street somewhere between 10th and 20th sts., and between 1st and 7th avs. References exchanged. Address P, Box No. 132 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

TWO BEAUTIFUL PARLORS, BEDROOMS adjoining, if required; one single room, large closets, hot and cold water gratis, heated by a furnace, nicely carpeted and furnished; fine location and neighborhood; to let reasonable. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 183 West 11th-st.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 9th-st. A suite of very desirable rooms, suitable for a family, with full board, to let. Also, several single rooms. A limited number of gentlemen can be accommodated with meals. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER, By a single gentleman, in a small, private family: has no objections to children; locality between 18th and 21st sts., near Broadway or 4th-av.; dinner at 6. Address T. B., Box No. 2,008 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER.—BY family, consisting of a gentleman, wife, three children and one domestic, desires board in a private family. Second floor required. Location 12th to 30th sts., west side. Address J., Box No. 193 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 46 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A French family have some handsomely-furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without board. House first-class. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO TWO GENTLEMEN, a large room in a cottage house, ten minutes from either ferry, on a car route, occupied by the owner; private family; gas and fire included; $3 50 per week. Inquire, or address O. SHAW, 149 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY-FURNISHED rooms, on the first or second floor, with or without partial board, to gentlemen; the house contains the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room, board, fire, and gas, with a quiet, respectable family, where there are no other boarders. Address W. Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET—TWO GOOD ROOMS, with or without partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—ROOMS ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, with a strictly private family, for a gentleman and his sister; the best of references given. Address Box No. 1,739 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE DESIRABLE ROOMS in a private family. References exchanged. No. 16 West 19th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, AT NO. 65 FOURTH-ST., Williamsburgh, a young man who understands the hosiery dry goods business.

A LAD.—WANTED, A LAD IN A WHOLESALE hardware store; must reside with his parents. Address Box No. 4,036 New-York Post-office, in the handwriting of the applicant.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—25 MACHINists, 30 blacksmiths, 50 carpenters and 200 seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others for the United States Marine Artillery. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service: also, the advantage of prize money. Two complete outfits furnished each man free. Allotment tickets can be left for families or any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 486 Canal-st., corner of Watts-st.

500 HANDS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, On Overcoats and Business Coats; best prices given; at Oak Hall, Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.

GIRLS.—OPERATORS ON SEWING MACHINES. $1.—A few experienced hands, also button-hole makers wanted. Apply at No. 93 Liberty-st., up stairs.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY, gold dust, coins, medals, antiques, diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones, bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. P. S.—Fine gold and rolled silver for Platers constantly on hand at No. 36½ Chatham-st. A. BARNARD, Gold and Silver Refiner and Assayer.

A LAWYER WISHING TO RESUME practice in this City, would like to make an engagement with an established office, where his services would be received in compensation for desk room. Address ATTORNEY, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable young woman as chambermaid; would assist in the washing and ironing, and will make herself generally useful; has seven years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent young woman as thorough chambermaid; can sew neatly, and do up ladies' fine muslins; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 282 6th-av. in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young woman of great experience, who knows her business well, a situation as above, in a first-class family; has nine years' reference from her last place in this City. Call or send to No. 140 West 19th-st., upper floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a very respectable English Protestant woman, to do chamberwork and take charge of linen; is a neat sewer; understands dressmaking; can make herself useful in any capacity where she may meet a respectable and permanent home; has best of City reference. Apply until Tuesday, or address E. L., No. 184 43d-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant woman to do chamber work and make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; no objection to town or country. Call for 2 days, or address A. E., No. 72 East 12th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN English Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children; is a nice plain sewer; has lived in her last place two years; good reference. Call at No. 130 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable German Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery; can cut and fit children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 90 West 28th-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress by a respectable young woman; can give the best City references. Call at No. 12 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable English woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 199 13th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 10 Union-court, top floor, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a competent, respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing. Apply at No. 23 Washington-place, where she has been living for six years.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED English Catholic woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family or boarding-house; she understands soups, games, pastries, jellies, creams and blanche manges; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to go in the country; she would go with a family, either as cook or nurse, to Cuba or Havana, having experience in her own family. Call at No. 1,257 Broadway, corner of 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, fish, meats, poultry and game, and desserts of different kinds; can be well recommended by her last employer as such; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit. Apply, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 36 East 18th-st., between 4th-av., and Broadway, in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRSTrate c

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES,
Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
GOOD EVERY WHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inaccessible points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
Chicago, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet exchanged for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

$10,000 WANTED—THE ABOVE SUM FOR three years on property in Brooklyn, worth about three or four times the amount; first-rate bondsman. Answer F. G., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.
Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 28th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, &c.—It is a well-known fact that there are thousands of young men dragging out miserable, discontented lives for want of a better knowledge of these essential branches, which can be acquired, day or evening, in strictly private rooms (if desired,) at PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 596 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. Hull, M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK—$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 830 Broadway, and at the school.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NO 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D. LL. D., President; Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals. Will commence its next term Nov. 25, 1861

LIMITED TO TEN PUPILS.—A GRADUATE of Yale, an experienced and successful teacher, proposes to open a school in or near 5th-av., strictly limited as above. Address YALE, care of H. E. Reddish, No. 123 Fulton-st.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. ANDREW J. HUNT, A. M., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded young ladies and gentlemen. Winter Term of 14 weeks begins Dec. 12. Send for a Catalogue.

A SELECT CLASS FOR THE STUDY OF German, will be opened by one of the most successful teachers of that language. For particulars, apply to GEO. S. PETRIE, Esq., No. 44 Park-place.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$240 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT—GRADUATE of Yale College, and experienced in teaching, desires to teach an hour or two a day as a means of avoiding the necessity of discontinuing his theological studies. Christian families in the City who desire tuition for their children, or other persons wishing private instruction, or principals needing assistance, can be referred to R. D. Harris, Am. S. S. Union; Rev. Dr. Potts, No. 27 6th-av., and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Union Theological Seminary. Address A. D. W., Union Theological Seminary.

A TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A gentleman is wanted, in a school in Central New-York, to teach the Languages and Mathematics. He must be a married man, and his wife capable of superintending the boarding department of the school. Such a one may hear of a good and permanent situation by addressing, with full particulars, stating age, experience, salary required, &c., PRINCIPAL, Box No. 39, Fonda, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or school, (salary the least consideration,) by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter-writer, newspaper contributer, reader, companion, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience, highest testimonials, and references to prominent men of New-York. Address TEACHER, Box No. 134 Albany, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION TO A LADY.—Wanted, by a young English lady, competent to instruct in music, French and drawing, and willing to make herself generally useful, a situation as governess or companion to a lady, either in the City or country; satisfactory references given. Address Miss L. A. P., No. 335 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS HAD SUperior advantages and several years' experience in teaching, desires a position as governess or assistant in a school. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. References exchanged. Address T., Box No. 358 Newark, N. J., for one week.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement in a family or school, for a few hours daily, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable references given. Address TEACHER, No. 154 West 43d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by LOCKWOOD, BROTHERS & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers, No. 29 Murray-st. and No. 33 Warren-st. Large and attractive sale of Black Gros de Rhine and Colored Dress SILKS, Black CRAVATS, RIBBONS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, Germantown Knit Goods, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, JACKETS, All Wool Long and Square SHAWLS, Traveling SHAWLS, BLANKETS, FURS, &c. Also an invoice of Buck GLOVES, and GAUNTLETS, suitable for Army use. Also CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS and VESTINGS, in great variety. Also two thousand dozen Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, of splendid quality.
Catalogues ready early.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam Van Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds, Coupons due 1st November unpaid.
110 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.
26 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Alanson Robinson, trustee, dated 14th November, 1853.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION,
THIS DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 114 BROADWAY, INCLUDING HYACINTHS, TULIPS, GLADIOLES, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE.
BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, RUGS, &c.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., a large assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, viz., rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, centre-tables, bookcases, secretaries, enameled chamber-suites, dressing-bureaus, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, blankets, wardrobes, lounges, extension-tables, buffets, sofa-bed, Brussels and ingrain carpets, floorcloths, rugs, china, glass ware, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, a superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte in fine order, having been but little used. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LIBRARY AND OFFICE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, a superb stock of first-class furniture, made expressly for private sales, consisting of parlor suites, superb etageres, secretarcis, Canterburies, music cabinets, work-tables, centre and fancy tables, reception suites, library suites, extension-tables, side-boards, chairs, library and secretary book-cases, lounges, chairs, hall-tables, hall-stands and chairs, hanging hall-racks, hair mattresses, fancy goods, &c.; making a very desirable sale, to which the attention of buyers is invited. For particulars, please see catalogues.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &c.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will continue the sale of Messrs. J. & C. Berrian's stock of house-furnishing goods, &c., at No. 601 Broadway, THIS DAY, Nov. 19, commencing at 10 o'clock with lot No. 399 on the catalogue. Terms cash; current money. By order of H. MORRISON, Esq., Assignee.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., mahogany and other bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany rocking and other chairs, extension, centre and other tables, sofas, sofa beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, wardrobes, wash stands, blankets, comforters, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME household furniture, horses, carriages, cattle, farming utensils, crops, &c., by order of administratrix. We would call attention to the sale of the above, to be sold at auction, THIS DAY, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Throggs Neck, Westchester County. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full variety of heavy boots, copper-nailed work, &c. Also, a line of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., a well selected stock of boots and shoes, well adapted for City and country trade.
Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—A HOUSE NO. 189 10TH-AV., TWO houses in 2d-av; also, houses in West 44th and 48th sts., at very low rents; also, apartments to rent to small genteel families, at panic rates. Inquire of PINDAR & BISHOP, Real Estate Agents, No. 328 9th-av.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-STREET, BROOKlyn; a full three-story house, having every modern improvement and in superior order; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NEAR UNion-square, 17th-st. The house is 25 by 60 feet, 4 stories high, modern, convenient and well furnished. Location one of the very best. None but a private family need apply, through Box No. 265 Post-office, to C. N.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL private family only, No. 76 East 22d-st.; 12 rooms, with the improvements; in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.—HOUSES and parts of houses wanted. Owners will do well by placing their property in our charge; our facilities for renting are good. Strict attention paid to all business intrusted with us. Prompt returns made of all moneys collected, by PINDAR & BISHOP, Builders and Real Estate Agents, No. 328 9th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—LOCATION west of Broadway and not above 34th-st. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, stating rent, which must be moderate,

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT HOUSE IN RYE, ON New-York and New-Haven Railroad, five minutes' walk from depôt, to be rented on reasonable terms. For particulars inquire of D. B. Bell, Esq., No. 38 Warren-st., N. Y., or Mr. A. ENNIS, Rye.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 22 West Washington-place; has just been put in complete order throughout; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold on moderate terms. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane. WEYMAN & GODDARD.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genessee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry R. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.
MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—law-6mTu.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of TAYLOR & WINTERBOTTOM, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES TAYLOR is authorized to close the business of the firm. JAMES TAYLOR,
WILLIAM WINTERBOTTOM.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*. They are RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Scaly Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$5 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.	

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

NEW MUSIC.—THE "SEVEN SONS GALOP," and "Laura Keene Waltz," as performed at Laura Keene's Theatre by Thomas Baker; price 35 cents each Also, "Our General's Quickstep," by C. S. Grafulla, leader of the Seventh Regiment Band, with beautiful lithographs of 35 of our Generals; price 50 cents. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SEVEN SONS' GALOP," as performed at Laura Keene's Theatre, by Thomas Baker; price 25 cents each. Also, "Our General's Quickstep" and "Laura Keene Waltz," by C. S. Grafulla, leader of the Seventh Regiment Band, with beautiful lithograph of thirty-five of our Generals, price 50 cents. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES, TO CLOSE A RECEIVERSHIP—1 handsome 7-octave, for $150; very good rosewood piano-forte, for $65, and several others for less than cost, by order of Judge Leonard, Supreme Court. Apply at the warerooms, No. 385 Bowery.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

ORGANS.—CHURCH ORGANS FOR SALE—ONE six-stop, with pedals; two four-stops; one second-hand of eight-stop; also, one parlor organ of four stops. The above are warranted superior in tone, and will be sold low for cash or credit. W. H. DAVIS, 40 Downing-st.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.

CONTINENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

Have Removed to their New Building,

NO. 102 BROADWAY.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the XXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School-House No. 32, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into, must accompany each proposal. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Building Committee.
JAMES S. DIMOND,

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.
R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS, Nov. 18, 1861.
PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—SPECIfications for supplying the Department of Public Charities and Correction with fresh beef for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1862, may be obtained, and all information furnished, on application to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st. Proposals received until 2 o'clock P. M., Dec. 2, next.
S. DRAPER, President.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Office till Dec. 1, for a plat of ground 100 feet square, if situated on a corner of a street, or 125 by 100 feet if in the interior of a block, between Broome and Great Jones sts., and the Bowery and Laurens sts.
D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 420 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 668 Broadway.

TRIESMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Vaipeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office,

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

PRESENTATION OF REGIMENTAL COLORS.

ADDRESS BY VERY REV. WILLIAM STARRS.

Speeches by Hon. Charles P. Daly, Malcolm Campbell, Esq., John T. Doyle, and Cols. Meagher, Nugent and Baker, and William E. Robinson.

Grand Parade and Departure of the New Sixty-ninth Regiment—A Brilliant and Memorable Occasion.

According to a regimental order, issued on Saturday last, yesterday was the day appointed for the departure of the new "Sixty-ninth," or First Regiment of the "Irish Brigade," which has been in progress of formation for some weeks past, and whose presence at the seat of war on the Potomac is so earnestly desired by Gen. McCLELLAN.

As early as 8 o'clock in the morning, the time fixed for the march of the Sixty-ninth from its quarters at Port Schuyler, crowds of citizens and soldiers of the intended escort were assembled at Hunter's Point Ferry, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, on the East River. The escorting force ordered to the first point of debarkation consisted of three companies of the First Regiment of Cavalry, N. Y. S. M., viz.: Company A, (The Jackson Horse Guard,) Capt. A. LEARY commanding; Company D, (Montgomery Guard,) Capt. D. C. MINTON; and Company H, (The City Horse Guard,) Lieut. KEENAN commanding, and were promptly on the ground. Col. THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER, of the Brigade, also made his appearance on horseback and in full uniform, at an early hour, attended by a brilliant Staff, and rode from the Ferry to No. 196 Madison-avenue, the private residence of the Most Rev. JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop of New-York, where the presentation of regimental colors was to take place. In that neighborhood immense throngs were collecting, and powerful detachments of police were constantly busy in keeping clear the streets along the designated route of the expected troops. Of the residence itself, every doorway and window was filled with the faces of ladies and gentlemen, beauty vieing with the sheen of uniforms. All the adjacent houses were similarly occupied, and many of them were decked with the National colors. One of the handsomest buildings on the block displayed the green flag of Erin blazing with her Rising Sun and Golden Harp enwreathed with the emblematic Shamrock.

In the parlors of the residence were grouped together many well-known and interesting personages of both sexes. Among the ladies were remarked Miss HARRIET LANE, niece of EX-President BUCHANAN; Mrs. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, charming all around her by her graceful courtesy and joyousness; Mrs. Judge DALY, Mrs. Capt. CHAPLIN, Mrs. Judge ROOSEVELT, Miss MARY DEVLIN and Mrs. HENNESSY, surrounded by numerous groups of American and Irish loveliness.

Among the gentlemen present were Rev. Father QUINN, of St. Peter's Church, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, Hon. Judge MITCHELL, Generals SANDFORD and ARTHUR, THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, Esq., nephew of ROBERT EMMET, JOHN E. DEVLIN, Esq.; HON. CHAS. P. DALY; JOHN SAVAGE, author, critic and poet; MALCOLM CAMPBELL, Esq.; Dr. CONNERY, JOHN T. DOYLE, Esq., and JOHN HENNESSY, with a host of others nearly equally well known to our Irish fellow-citizens as well as to the community at large.

Hours were spent in gay and agreeable conversation in the handsome rooms of the Reverend host, whose taste in devotional paintings and appropriate ornaments represented his presence in a home from which he was personally absent. Frequent visits were, in the meanwhile, made by the Genii of the Pen to the ferry, where long waiting and some reasonable impatience were, at length, rewarded, about 11 o'clock, by the appearance of Hunter's Point ferry-boats in rapid succession bearing the heroes of the day to the New-York landing. The multitude of spectators which, by this time, crowded Thirty-fourth-street up to the very summit of the Murray Hill acclivity, greeted the approaching corps with tempestuous cheering, and with as much expedition as possible, the line was formed along the wharves as follows:

Double Platoon of Police.

Members of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment of New-York State Militia (150 in number) in citizen's dress, but wearing on their left breasts silk badges, stamped with the name, number and emblems of the Regiment.

The Military Escort of Cavalry.
Col. MEAGHER and Staff.

First Regiment Irish Brigade, Col. ROBT. NUGENT, Commanding, 800 strong, clad in regulation uniforms, knapsacks and hats, the latter graced with a jaunty green instead of black feather.

Artillery and Cavalry Companies of Capts. HOGAN and McMAHON, of the Fifth Regiment Irish Brigade, dismounted and in regulation equipments.

Officers of other regiments.

Double platoon of Police.

Passing up to and along Thirty-seventh-street the line wheeled and fronted, with the usual evolutions, before the house of the Archbishop, at precisely 12 o'clock, amid the continuous cheering of at least five thousand spectators, male and female of all ages, and the waving of banners and kerchiefs from balconies, windows and roofs.

Col. MEAGHER, of the Fifth, and Col. BAKER, of the Fourth Regiments of the Brigade, surrounded by Lieut.-Col. KELLY, Adjutant [illegible], Capts. HART, [illegible], WILLIAM HOGAN, P. K. HOGAN, CLOONY, [illegible], O'SULLIVAN, O'DONOGHUE, MAXWELL, and a number of other officers, were in respective posts upon regimental review.

[illegible] having been requested to suffi[illegible] by the gentle persuasion of the Police, the lady audience grouping themselves picturesquely to the front on either side of the thronging street, the Very Reverend WM. STARRS, Vicar-General of the Diocese of New-York, appeared upon a platform beside the main entrance of the residence, [illegible] the troops as follows, the Chaplain [illegible]

THE VERY REVEREND WM. STARRS, D. D.,
Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of New-York, [illegible]
[illegible] for Europe, requested me to [illegible] occasion as his representative, and to [illegible] addressing you a few words, [illegible] pleasure in complying with his request [illegible] the most present, because I know that [illegible] pleased to see him, and to hear his [illegible] ever, I know his sentiments in your regard [illegible] that his good wishes are with you. I [illegible] confidence in your patriotism, and [illegible] to the Union and the Constitution. I [illegible] confidence in the fidelity of the Irish [illegible] history tells us that the Irish soldier [illegible] ills duty, both at home and abroad. When [illegible] vices have been employed, he has [illegible] never [illegible] faniling. He has always been faithful to [illegible] ed to him. I regret very much [illegible] the distinguished [illegible] of our country. I regret to see [illegible] this great [illegible] which has been the wonder of the world [illegible] by civil war; and I trust that, ere [illegible] has taken possession of every [illegible], may pass away, and that peace [illegible] on a just and honorable basis, and [illegible] ted and happy.

I [illegible] y longer, as colors are to be presented [illegible] s of each regiment—presented [illegible] c ladies—and addresses on their [illegible] red by distinguished gentlemen [illegible] refore, conclude by exhorting [illegible] faithful in the discharge of all [illegible] trial, forget not your God [illegible] by He who holds in His [illegible] and the destiny of nations [illegible] your actions!

This benediction was received [illegible] seemed to produce a deep and salutary impression upon the listening soldiery.

With but brief [illegible] of waiting, Hon. CHARLES P. DALY advanced [illegible] the steps to the sidewalk fronting the street. He [illegible] the hand Mrs. Capt. CHAPLIN, on whose behalf he was to present the beautiful colors which were borne by an orderly, who came forward beside him from the building. At his approach Col. ROBERT NUGENT advanced from the head of his regiment, and stood immediately in front of him with uncovered head and in an attitude of deep attention.

The colors consisted of—

1. A magnificent National American ensign, of heavy silk, surmounted by a golden eagle perched, with extended wings, on the top of the staff—the whole resting in the richest [illegible] same and number of the regiment enwrought in stripes in orange-hued embroidery.

2. The Irish banner of green tint, also in the costliest and most [illegible] with the ancient Celtic Harp surmounted by a [illegible] Bunburst of

[illegible] most graceful designs.
[illegible] this superb device, and illuminated,
[illegible] the [illegible] oidery of fair and sun[illegible]
[illegible] rians waving the [illegible]
[illegible] and tongue from Gaelic, the
[illegible], which has been thus translated:
"[illegible] shall never retreat from the cha[illegible]
[illegible] is regarded as the motto of the I[illegible]
[illegible] first suggested for the regiment u[illegible]
[illegible] command of Col. MEAGHER, of
[illegible] as it is termed, but appropriated by the c[illegible]
[illegible] in the brief watchword, "No Retreat."
[illegible] Regimental Irish color as well as its rich g[illegible]
[illegible] side-flag, was surmounted on the staff by a silver
[illegible] spear, and bore the name and number of
[illegible] ular regiment, with the initials N. Y. S. V., (the
[illegible] York State Volunteers,) on broad bands or ja[illegible]
[illegible] of bordered silk, which floated freely with its
[illegible] formed a pleasing substitute for the customary
[illegible]. All the flags were deeply fringed on the edges
with yellow silk, and were of the United States Regulation size.

The same description, excepting only numbers appropriate to each regiment, applies to the sets of standards subsequently presented to Cols. BAKER and MEAGHER.

SPEECH OF JUDGE DALY.

Col. NUGENT: I am requested by this lady beside me, Mrs. CHAPLIN, the daughter of an Irishman, and the wife of an officer in the regular army of the United States, and by the ladies associated with her, to offer to your regiment the accompanying stand of colors. In committing to your charge these two flags, I need scarcely remind you that the history of the one is pregnant with meaning in the light which it sheds upon the history of the other. The green flag, with its ancient harp, its burst of sunlight, and its motto from OSSIAN in the old Irish tongue, recalls through the long lapse of many centuries, the period when Ireland was a nation, and conveys more eloquently than by words how her nationality was lost through the practical working of that doctrine of secession for which the rebellious States of the South have taken up arms. The period of Ireland's greatness was attained when the petty princes, who ruled separate parts of the country, and kept it in unceasing turmoil, were finally subdued, and the spectacle of a united people under one Government was presented in the wise and beneficent administration of that truly great monarch the illustrious BRIAN BOROIMME, well-known to song as BRIAN the Brave! [Tremendous cheering.] It is that happy period in Ireland's history upon which her bards love to dwell, her historians to dilate, and around which cluster the proudest of her historical recollections. By what means was that nationality extinguished, and when did Ireland's miseries begin? When her ambitious leaders, the Jefferson Davises of that period, overthrew the fabric of the National Government, and instituted in its stead distinct and separate sovereignties, through whose internal weakness and clashing interests Ireland was finally brought under the power of that stalwart English Monarchy that has since held her in its iron grasp. Does an Irishman, therefore, ask what his duty is in this contest? Let him learn it in the history of his own country, in the story of that green Flag; let him, contemplating the sorrows of his mother Erin,

Remember the days of old,
Ere her faithless sons betrayed her." [Applause.]

What is asked of an Irishman in this crisis? He is asked to preserve that Government which MONTGOMERY died to create, and which those Irishmen who signed the Declaration of Independence, GEORGE TAYLOR, JAMES SMITH and MATTHEW THORNTON, meant to transmit, with its manifold blessings, to every Irishman who should make this country the land of his adoption. To the Irish race it has been in every sense a country—a country where their native energy and stimulated industry has met with its appropriate reward; and where they have enjoyed an amount of political consequence, and exercised a degree of political influence not found in the land of their nativity. Whatever may be the result of our experiment of self-government, the Irish race in America is as responsible for the result as any other. That it has its defects, none of us are vain enough to deny, but if, in view of what it has accomplished, any Irish adopted citizen is willing to give it up, let him go and live under the monarchy of Great Britain. [Renewed applause.] But if he still have faith in the teachings of TONE and the example of Lord EDWARD FITZGERALD, let him stand by that form of government here which they sacrificed their lives to obtain for Irishmen. To preserve that form of government on this continent, it must be sustained, as it has hitherto been, in the grandeur, integrity and power of a nation, and not by a Mexican division into weak and ricketty republics. [Enthusiastic cheering.] To secure that great end you are now in arms, and as a part of the military force that has come to the rescue of the Republic, you, and the organization of which you form a part, have a weighty and ennobling responsibility. You have chosen to be known by the number of a regiment already distinguished in the beginning of this contest, the reputation of which you have assumed to maintain. But more than this, you, and the organization to which you belong, have designated yourselves by the proudest name in Irish military annals—that of the "Irish Brigade." That celebrated corps achieved its historical renown, not through the admitted bravery of its members merely, but chiefly by the perfection of its discipline, and it will be precisely in the proportion that you imitate it, in this respect, that you will or will not be known hereafter. The selection of such a name only renders the contrast more glaring in the event of inefficiency and incompetency, and it were well, therefore, that both officers and men should remember that, if any part of the glory which the Irish Brigade achieved upon the plains of Ramillies, the heights of Fontenoy, and at the gate of Cremona, is to descend upon them, it will be not by adopting its name, but by proving hereafter, by their discipline and by their deeds, that they are worthy to bear it. [Enthusiastic plaudits.] You, too, Col. NUGENT, have your own responsibility. You bear the name of that gallant Col. NUGENT, who, at the head of the Irish horse at the battle of Spires, broke the compact infantry of the Prince of Hesse, and decided the fortune of the day. The Irish soldier has been distinguished by military critics for his recognition of the necessity of implicit military obedience, for the cheerfulness with which he endures the privations and hardships incident to a military life, and for his daring impetuosity in battle. Look to it that you maintain that character. Sir CHARLES NAPIER has borne the highest compliment to the merits of a disciplined Irish regiment in the account which he gives of the one led by him at the battle of Meeanee, in the war of Scinde, and which he calls "magnificent Tipperary." With this single corps of but four hundred men and two thousand native troops he encountered and defeated twenty-eight thousand of the warlike Beloochees. [Great cheering.] Of the decisive charge with the bayonet, he glowingly tells us how this thoroughly disciplined Irish regiment moved as on a review across a plain swept by the fire of the enemy, the men keeping touch and step, and looking steadfastly in the faces of their foe. [Cheers.] These are examples of Irish valor when regulated by discipline which, if you may not rival, you can at least strive to imitate. Again I commit these colors to your charge, and in view of the obligation imposed upon every officer and soldier by their acceptance, it may not be out of place to mention in that connection, that at the commencement of the war, I had occasion to offer, as the gift of a woman, I think, the first flag presented to a regiment departing from this City for the defence of the National Capital. Of that regiment, the old Sixty-ninth, you, Sir, were the second in command, and at the head of it was the noble-minded, high-spirited and gallant officer to whom so much of its after character was due. A descendant by the female line of that illustrious Irish soldier, PATRICK SARSFIELD, Earl of Lucan, whose name is identified with the siege of Limerick, and who fell fighting at the head of his brigade upon the bloody field of Landen, Col. CORCORAN, in the spirit of his noble ancestor, received that flag with a soldier's promise, and kept that promise with a soldier's faith. It was not brought back from the field of Manassas on that day of disastrous route and panic; but he, at least, and the little band who stood around him in its defence went with it into captivity. [Wild huzzas from the regiment.] I need say no more when presenting this splendid gift, with which these ladies have honored your regiment, than to point to this Irish example of the faith and fidelity that is due by a soldier to his flag. Col. CORCORAN is now within the walls of a rebel prison, one of the selected victims for revengeful Southern retaliation; but he has the satisfaction of feeling that he owes his sad, though proud preeminence to having acted as became a descendant of SARSFIELD. Of this beautiful American standard, illustrative alike of the munificence of its donors, and of the skill of the hands that wrought it, I would say to you, as a parting injunction, in the language of JOHN SAVAGE'S "Song of the Sixty-ninth,"

"Plant that flag
On fort and crag,
With the People's voice of thunder."

[Long and reiterated plaudits.]

When the tremendous outburst of applause that greeted Judge DALY'S peroration had subsided, the Colonel of the Sixty-ninth modestly responded, as follows:

COL. NUGENT'S SPEECH.

May it please you, ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor, as Colonel of the First Regiment of the Irish Brigade, to receive and acknowledge, on behalf of my regiment, the stand of colors which Hon. Judge DALY has presented on the part of Mrs. CHAPLIN. In receiving these colors, I shall confine myself to the sincere expression of the pride which at this moment animates my regiment, now that such splendid incentives to fidelity and bravery have been presented by so accomplished a lady, with so much eloquence by the excellent and patriotic gentleman who represents her on this occasion. In the name of my regiment, I pledge its devotion in life and death to the just and noble cause of which these colors are the brilliant symbols.

Then, turning to the regiment, already wild with excitement, the Colonel waving his chapeau, called for three cheers from the whole corps for the flags and the lady donor. These were given as they may have been at Clontarf, the band chiming in, on their close, with the grand burden of the "Star-Spangled

[illegible] ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq., [illegible] to the front Mrs. [illegible] MEAGHER, who, with a charming grace presented a like set of American and Irish colors

SPEECH OF MALCOLM CAMPBELL, ESQ.

Col. BAKER AND OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT: I am honored in being deputed by Mrs. Col. MEAGHER to address you on behalf of herself and the other ladies who present you with this splendid stand of colors. The cause in which you go forth to fight needs no words of eulogy or justification. A Government so firmly established in the affections of its citizens, whether native or foreign-born, that, upon the first blast of the bugle, 500,000 men spring forth in arms, must have something in it worth fighting for. [Cheers.] This fact alone is a sufficient answer to the[illegible] crack-brained statesmen and pseudo-philanthropists of the Old World who stigmatise this contest as unnecessary and fratricidal. The Irish soldier has left his mark and laid his bones on nearly every battle-field of Europe for centuries past, but never till this hour has his strong arm and brave heart been enlisted in a contest in which his interests and impulses, whether as an Irishman, or in his character of American citizenship, have been so thoroughly and completely involved. Your great countryman who lamented that the age of chivalry was past, should have witnessed this sight. A force of half a million of men, including thousands upon thousands of foreign-born citizens, going into battle, not upon the command of a despot, not hired or loaned for foreign service by mercenary rulers, not forced by impressment or conscription, but willingly and freely, sacrificing all personal and minor considerations, rising not in passion or with vindictiveness, but with calm dignity, to enforce their own sovereignty, as integral parts of a popular government, to assert and prove the superiority in power of the ballot over the bayonet, to maintain the great principle of the capacity of man for self-government,—this is a scene which the world has never before witnessed, and bloody though the contest may be, inaugurates a new and higher order of civilization. [Great applause.] You—all of you—even the humblest private in the ranks, are the true chivalry of this new era. [Renewed applause.]

Words of encouragement from me are unnecessary, when you have before you and around you the faces of those most dear to you, who, like the Spartan matrons, stifling their womanly emotions in the face of the public danger, now cheer you on not only by their smiles and their applause, but by such magnificent testimonials of their regard for you and their faith in you as the beautiful standards now presented to you. The number assigned to your Regiment by the State, the Eighty-eighth, indicates the confidence on the part of the authorities that, under that designation, you will win equal, if not greater renown, than was achieved under the same number by the celebrated Connaught Rangers. If you are true to the land that gave you birth, if you are true to this land of your adoption and voluntary allegiance, if you are true to yourselves, this expectation will not be disappointed. When you return, after having discharged your duty and conquered an honorable peace, we trust that your conduct will have been such that your neighbors and friends may point to each one of you with satisfaction and pride, and say: "He was one of the Irish Brigade." And if some of you should fall, though we trust the number may be few, be inspired as long as life lasts with the consciousness that if you are to die, you die in a cause the justice of which needs no sophistry to sustain it. Be assured by the fact that you have on your side the sympathies, the hopes, the prayers, of millions, and be consoled against apprehension by the reflection which the present hour justifies—that the sanctions and blessings of that venerable faith which most of you profess shall follow your spiritual portions as far as the soothing ministrations of religion can extend. If death, under such circumstances has any terror for the Irish soldier, I have greatly mistaken the race, and history has belied them. With confidence and hope then, the hands of beauty commit these standards to the protection of Irish valor. Guard them well—bear them firmly through the shock of battle;—make the flaunting rag of sedition trail in the dust before these insignia of the majesty of the people; and return them, in tattered shreds if you will, dyed in blood and begrimed with the dust and smoke of battle, but free from the slightest stain or speck of dishonor. Do this, and there is still hope that the wish that lingers on the lips of your dying patriots may yet be gloriously realized

"That in the days to come the Green shall flutter o'er the Red."

[Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.]

To this Col. BAKER, advancing, replied

COL. BAKER'S SPEECH.

MADAM: I confess myself, on an occasion of this kind, utterly unable, in mere words, to respond for myself or for the brave men under my command, to whom you have committed the care and custody of this beautiful banner.

The honor that you have conferred upon us is so distinguished that our thanks and our appreciation can be only in our hearts, and by our acts.

So many recollections rush upon my memory at the sight of this inscription, "Meagher's Own," the name with which, by permission, my regiment has been honored, suggests to our minds the fortitude, the lofty courage, the endurance, we shall endeavor to emulate, added to which, by the courtesy of the Governor, the corps is known on the muster-rolls of the State of New-York as the Eighty-eighth. The number wedded to victory on the great battle-fields of Europe and India, interwined with the motto of the Chief of the Brigade, "No retreat," will be, I assure you, worthily and well sustained.

Under him, and animated by the prestige of his name and deeds, we shall go forth to battle for the reconstruction and integrity of this magnificent Republic.

We thank you for the insignia; the Republic thanks you; generations yet unborn will remember and bless you for this act. It is the guerdon that beauty gives to bravery.

If I know myself, if I know the men I command, their courage, their endurance, their truth of heart and strength of arm will bear it through battle to victory, and bring it back to you, torn, it may be, and worn, but untarnished and unstained by any act of cowardice or criminality on the part of those to whom you have intrusted it. [Prolonged applause.]

"Hail Columbia," by the band, and a succession of hearty cheers, closed this brilliant episode.

JOHN T. DOYLE, Esq., late Assistant District-Attorney, leading Miss MARY DEVLIN to the place just occupied by the preceding speaker, in presenting the standards to the Fifth (cavalry and artillery) Regiment, commanded by Col. MEAGHER in person, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF JOHN T. DOYLE, ESQ.

OFFICERS OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT: A fair young lady of your own race, the representative of many others, your friends, kindred and well-wishers, presents to you—the Fifth Regiment of the Irish Brigade—the regimental colors now delivered to the hands of your Colonel. She requests me to address you on her behalf, and, although I feel that the heart of every man in the regiment must, at such a moment, speak to him more eloquently and earnestly than any words I can frame, I cannot refuse the request.

You are going forth to combat for the laws, for the right, for the country, against the most causeless, flagitious and wicked rebellion that history chronicles. A rebellion not of the poor, the persecuted, or the proscribed, against their oppressors—with such a rebellion Irishmen are apt to sympathise—but a rebellion of gentlemen in broadcloth and silks and fine linen against the Constitution and the laws which guarantee, and because they guarantee equality to all, a rebellion of a pampered aristocracy against the fundamental principles of the Government which first, in the world's history, by its system of laws, proclaimed and adhered to the principle of entire civil and religious liberty. [Great applause.]

It is that system of laws and government which has made America the refuge of oppressed people from all climes and countries, which received them in its hospitable embrace, and made them at once citizens and equals. To it Irishmen have been indebted for a home and a country, when exiled from their native land. To it they have owed individual success, and, indirectly, the prospect of national regeneration. [Great cheering.] The time has come when they are called upon to show that the pledge of faithful allegiance, which was the only price demanded for free citizenship, is to be faithfully and honorably redeemed. [Renewed plaudits.] You are here to show it. You, soldiers, and your brave companions in arms are furnishing that demonstration, and at the same time a conclusive refutation of all the slanders which have been cast by narrowminded pseudo-philosophers on the loyalty and the patriotism of adopted citizens. The number of such citizens already enrolled in the armies of the Union has been variously estimated at from one-half to two-thirds of the whole; whichever estimate may be nearer the truth one thing is clear—they have achieved one great victory already. They have disarmed and overcome by kindness those misguided brethren who not long since impugned their patriotism and assailed their loyalty. From the time that one-sixth of the population has furnished one-half of the volunteers for the army no man again will be heard to say, "Put none but Americans on guard to night." [Continued applause.]

But, soldiers of the Irish Brigade, you have before you a bright opportunity, and, I trust, a glorious career of other and more important victories. You are to assist in repressing the most gigantic crime that human history records, and in bringing its guilty authors to merited humiliation. You are to have the privilege of doing this good work, distinctively, as *Irishmen*. [Great applause.] You are, therefore, at the same time to maintain the supremacy of American law and of Irish valor! [Enthusiastic cheers.] Your distinctive organization will cause the good deeds of every individual soldier to shed lustre alike on his native land and his adopted country, and to gladden the hearts of his countrymen throughout the globe. The world will read the history of your acts.

[illegible] subjugation, but by [illegible] reason, liberated [illegible] indicated by the [illegible] of freedom, we will prove [illegible] the world that our Government, while it is the [illegible] is also the strongest Government on the face of [illegible] earth—that it has the men, the means, and the [illegible] to crush rebellion at home and repel invasion [illegible] abroad.

[illegible]. ENRIGHT and men of the Third Irish Regiment, [illegible] the Sixty-third, as you are hereafter to be [illegible]n, you are soon to leave us for other portions of [illegible] we still love to call the United States. I sincerely trust that you may never be tried upon the field of battle. I devoutly pray that, ere you reach the scene of conflict, the morning of peace may have dawned upon our country. Yet, should it be otherwise, we know that you will prove worthy of the confidence reposed in you. The prayers and blessings of thousands will attend you wherever you go. Fairy fingers have worked this flag, and the fairest daughters of the Irish race in this country have prepared it for you. It is my high privilege to-day to deliver it in all its glory—the gift of a circle of beauty, patriotism and virtue. We hope to greet you bearing it back with no stain of blood upon it; but should it be necessary to crimson its stripes more deeply with your blood, or to add fresh lustre to its stars by your bravery in the thickest of the battle, remember those who this day deliver it to your sacred keeping, and let it not be surrendered, even in your last gasp, to the pollution of a traitor's hand. It has been their duty to make it worthy of your acceptance.

"Oh! daughters of Erin, while liberty hovers
Like an angel of light o'er the flood of our tears,
'Tis yours to gird on the chain mail of your lovers,
And garnish gay streamers to float from their spears."

This has been their duty, and they have done it well, and we know that you will nobly perform your part. If the fate of battle, or the result of the war, should hinge upon your conduct in the face of danger, we shall fear nothing. Even should all others fail or falter—should every other arm on which America, in this hour of her adversity, depends for protection fail her—you will prove true to the last. If I, who for nearly a quarter of a century have felt the warm pulsations of the Irish heart in this country, and have tried to interpret its loyalty and vindicate its fidelity to the Union and its Constitution, may be permitted to speak for the naturalized citizens, I would say, that the American commander, whoever he may be, should he find one arm of strength after another give way or fall him, will still point to you and say, as Marshal SAXE said when his King considered the field of Fontenoy lost, "Not yet, my liege, the Irish troops remain!" and in the thickest of the fight for this flag and the nationality which it typifies, as it was at Fontenoy,

"Like eagles in the sun,
With bloody plumes the Irish stand, the field is fought and WON."

[illegible] Farmers—15½c. on Corn, and 19c. on Wheat to Buffalo. EXCHANGES in good supply, at ¼ @ par premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 18.

FLOUR firm, but dull. WHEAT scarce and wanted; White, $1 50; Southern Red, $1 40. CORN active; old Yellow wanted, at 65c.; new dull, at 58@55c. COFFEE not in first hands; Rio at 20@20½c. PROVISIONS dull and declining. WHISKY lower, at 20½c.@21½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 18.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87½; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 33; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cleator, from Kingston, Jam.—J. Murray, Mr. Robinson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 51 | Sun sets.... 4 40 | Moon rises... 6 10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 30 | Gov. Island. 9 10 | Hell Gate....10 41.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 18.

Cleared.

Ships Jennie Beals, Crocheron, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Empress, Lecraw, Falmouth, Harbeck & Co.; Monsoon, Freeman, London. Nesmith & Sons; C. C. Duncan, Otis, Bristol, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Lexington, Wilkins, Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Eugene, Armstrong, Havre, Murdock & Smythe; Mayflower, Duell, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Mary and Caroline, Adams, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Brigs Primerode Algertas, (Sp.,) Dominaguay, Cadiz, Galway, Casado & Teller; Grange, (Br.,) Crosby, Queenstown, W. Salem & Co.; Pauline, (Port.,) Campos, Oporto, L. E. Amstinck & Co.; Thos. Owen, Pettingill, Nuevitas, Thos. Owen & Son.

Schooners Blanche, Deloss, Jacmel, D. B. De Wolf; Nonpareil, Angus, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Son; Nile, Boothby, Portland, G. L. Hatch; Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Whelpley, St. Johns, N. F., A. Smithers & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Cosmopolitan, Crocker, Havana 12th inst. to F. Sanford. Did not touch at Key West going or returning. On her outward trip, experienced a gale off Hatteras, a severe gale from S. E., commencing on the evening of the 2d, and lasting some 36 hours. On the 3d, off Frying-Pan Shoals, saw a large quantity of tent poles, ammunition boxes, &c.; also a part of a spar, deck of a steamer. On the 15th, passed a vessel's quarter boat and some spars. With the exception of 4 days, has experienced heavy head winds on the voyage home.

Steamship Cleator, (Br.,) Lord, Kingston, Jam., Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Walden & Booth. Has had strong N. E. gales from lat. 28.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daisell.

Steamer Schriver, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daisell.

Ship Majestic, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Lennox, London Oct. 19, and the Downs 20th, in ballast to Nesmith & Son. Has been 15 ds. W. of Sable Island, with strong W. gales. 3d inst., Frederick Spill, a seaman, of Sweden, was lost overboard, it blowing a gale at the time; could not save him.

Ship Thornton, Collins, Liverpool Oct. 16, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Has experienced strong W. winds the last 10 ds.

Bark Majestic, (whaler, of and from New-Bedford,) Tripp, 5 months out, and bd. home, with 180 bbls. sperm. Has experienced a succession of gales since Sept. 1st, during which sprung a leak, which has increased to 4 inches strokes per hour; sprung rudder, split sails, &c. 14th inst., 120 miles E. S. E. of the Highlands, was taken in tow by pilot-boat J. D. Jones, No. 15, and anchored on the Bar 18th, during the late blow from N. W.

Brig Andover, (Br., of Kingston, Jam.,) Laparelle, Savanna-la-Mar Oct. 26, with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co. Experienced heavy weather on the passage; split sails, &c.

Brig Alice, (Br.,) Esdale, Maitland, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Schr. Odessa, (Br.,) Bradley, Halifax 32 ds., with stone to Walter Jones. Has had head winds, and put in for harbors several times.

Schr. Spray, (Br.,) Morris, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, (3-masted,) Edwards, Baltimore 6 ds., with wood.

Schr. Mary C. Tacon, Cramner, Baltimore 4 ds., wood.
Schr. F. J. Scott, Rothall, Philadelphia 2 ds., with coal.
Schr. E. S. Browning, Risley, Great Egg Harbor, wood.
Schr. Ellen Baker, Baker, Great Egg Harbor, wood.
Schr. A. Jennings, Slaght, Great Egg Harbor, wood.
Schr. Lydia Ann, Weaver, Baltimore 5 ds., with wood.
Schr. Little Rock, Clayton, Great Egg Harbor, wood.
Schr. Helene, Starges, Baltimore 4 ds.
Schr. J. L. Burroughs, Brown, Barnegat, with wood.
Schr. Senator, Gladding, Dighton 3 ds.
Schr. James and Lucy, Smith, New-Bedford, in ballast
Schr. Texas, Champlin, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. James Brophy, Mullen, Vinalhaven 5 ds., stone.
Schr. Undine, Risley, Fall River.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Below.

Ship Maud.
Bark Moreau, (Fr., of Granville.)
Brig J. S. Townsend,
Schr. G. Malvry, from Sydney.—All by pilot-boat Harry Catharine.

Sailed.

Nov. 16 and 17.—Ships American Eagle, Mont Blanc, G. F. Patten, President Fillmore, and Island Home, (Br.,) London; Southampton, North American, Agnes, Hattapan, and Simcoda, Liverpool; Eastern Star, and J. Morton, Havre; Mary Glover, Glasgow; Berbice, London, Barks Amazonian, Callao; Clara R. Sutil, Marseilles; Lucy Ellen, Plymouth; N. H. Gaston, Barbadoes; J. Ahlers, (Brem.,) Hamburg; H. T. Venaud, (Br.,) Dublin; Montezuma, Liverpool; Eliza Barss, Bermuda; Honduras, (Br.,) Belize, Hon. Ryan Windwards, Barbados; Ben Lomond, (Br.,) Dublin; Manrico, (Dutch,) Curacoa; Adelphi, Guadaloupe; C. W. King, Havana; Hadding, (Nor.,) Jersey; Caroline, Aspinwall; Ceres, (Dan.,) Lisbon.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Arr. ship Elizabeth Kimball, fm. London.

Miscellaneous.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 29.—The Br. brig Lord Clarendon, Cameron, from New-York, with grain, bound to Cork, put in here on the 26th inst., leaky. pumps out of order, masts sprung, &c.; will discharge for repairs.

Foreign Ports.

At Savanna-la-Mar, Oct. 26, schrs. Garland, Norton, for New-York, 1dg.; Stephen H. Horton, (Br.,) for New-York Oct. 26.

[PER NORWEGIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Nov. 2, Emily, at Leghorn; J. W. Miner, and Golden Era, at Londonderry; Louis Napoleon, at Cuxhaven; Berlin, and Kitty Floyd, at Antwerp; Carolus Magnus, at Gosport; Mongolia, Volga, Southern Chief, Susan Hinks, Frank Pierce, Ohio, Wisconsin, and City of New-York, at Havre; 3d, Abby Bowne, Horizon, Athena, and G. S. Soule, at do.; 4th, Artizan, and Bazaar, at do.; 2d, Jenny, and G. W. Pike, at Bordeaux; 6th, Cornelius Grinnell, at Deal; 8th, Eden, at Gloucester; Linda, and Contest, at Queenstown; Cultivator, and J. H. Elliott, at Liverpool; 6th, Resolute, and Ellen Austin, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—8th, C. W. Poultney, at Queenstown.

Sailed for New-York—2d, S. L. Bryant, from Dublin; 3d, Quickstep, Plymouth, and Holyhead, from Deal; 4th, Jane Daggett, from two Clyde; St. Helena, from Belfast; Mathilda, from Limerick, Transit, from Shields.

MEM.—The Reindeer, from Calcutta for Bombay, was totally lost off Sand Heads.

The Planter, from New-York for Havre, put into Falmouth on the 4th, leaky, &c.

Latest via Londonderry.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 8.

Arrived from New-York—Wm. Wilson, at Gibraltar; Mary Butler, at Nazare; Champion, and Bounding Billow, at Marseilles; Empire, at Havre; Atlanta, at Bremen; Congress, at Antwerp; Goldfinch, at Cork; W. J. Dean, at Galway; Resolute, at King Roads.

Arrived from Baltimore—Neptune, at Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

The immense stock of two of the largest wholesale houses in the City,

BROKEN DOWN BY THE WAR,
Is now being sold at this establishment
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Below cost of manufacture.

Super Black Cloth Frock Coats, lined with satin	$13 00
Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats, lined with silk	10 00
Good Black Cloth Frock Coats	8 00 to 6 00
Black Cloth, Cassimere and Doeskin Pants	6 00 to 4 00
Over 10,000 fancy Cassimere Pants	3 00 to 1 00
5,000 rich Silk and Satin Vests	2 00
A large variety of Cassimere Vests	1 00 to 3 00
Excellent Blue Pilot Overcoats	6 00
Blue Kersey Overcoats	3 50
South Carolina Monkey Jackets	1 50
Heavy